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27

Middle East
No. 57

CO 935/14

Secret

Papers

relating to the

Government of Aden

Relations with the Aden Protectorate

Perim Affairs

Estimates for Aden Protectorate Services

CLOSED
UNTIL
1966

1935

(Including certain 1934 and 1936 correspondence)

(*In continuation of Middle East No. 52; continued by Middle East No. 59*)

14

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PAPERS RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ADEN, RELATIONS WITH THE ADEN PROTECTORATE, PERIM AFFAIRS, ESTIMATES FOR ADEN PROTECTORATE SERVICES.

A. ADEN.

1. ESTIMATES

37971/34 [No. 7]. No. 1.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 3rd December, 1934.)

[*Answered by 37971/34 [No.11].*]

(No. 306.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 21st November, 1934.

With reference to my telegram No. 289, dated 5th November, 1934*, I have the honour to submit herewith Estimate for expenditure in the financial year 1935-36 on various services connected with the Aden Protectorate. The following observations relate to specific items in the statement attached.

2. *Item I* (*a*). Divisible expenditure has been calculated on the basis of the current year's figures taking into consideration the minor alterations in the system of allocation summarized in the statement accompanying India Office letter dated 30th May, 1933†. This includes:—

(i) £1,875 on account of proposed contribution for the Civil Hospital.
(ii) £500 on account of share of any capital expenditure on the Civil Hospital.
(iii) £100 on account of maintenance of the Residency furniture.
(iv) £234 on account of acting pay of the Political Secretary as Resident.
(v) £200 on account of the expenditure of the proposed increase in the establishment of the Arabic Office.

There is an increase under this item of £847 over the current year's sanctioned provision of £6,325. This is due to (1) increase of £375 in the annual contribution of £1,500 towards the Civil Hospital, (2) provisions shown at (iv) and (v) above and (3) annual sanctioned increments in the salaries of certain subordinate employees of the Residency and Treasury Offices.

3. *Item I* (*c*). The provision of £600 is made up as follows:—

£500 vide paragraph 2 (*b*) of His Majesty's Treasury letter No. S.37467, dated 1st February, 1933‡, accompanying Colonial Office despatch No. 37 of 22nd March, 1933§.

£100 to cover His Majesty's Government's share of any capital expenditure on Police buildings.

4. *Item II* (*a*). An estimate for the establishment of the Aden Protectorate Levies will be submitted by the Air Ministry.

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* 37971/34 [No. 3]: not printed.
‡ 17907/33 [No. 2]: not printed.
† No. 12 in Middle East No. 46.
§ No. 10 in Middle East No. 46.

5. *Item II* (*b*) (*i*). I have recommended in my despatch No. 294 of 7th November, 1934*, that Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Lake, Political Secretary, be appointed to act as Resident during my absence on 5 months' leave in April, 1935. If my recommendation is approved, Colonel Lake will draw half pay of his post for the period he acts as Resident in accordance with the orders contained in Colonial Office despatch of 19th April, 1933†. He proposes to take 4 months' leave in September, 1935, on my return to duty and during this period he is not entitled to draw Duty and Conveyance Allowances attached to his post. In the light of these remarks a provision of £872 has been made in the estimate. Mr. W. H. Ingrams, First Political Officer, will be appointed to act as Political Secretary for the period of 9 months.

6. *Item II* (*b*) (*ii*). The provision of £1,104 includes acting pay for Mr. Ingrams as Political Secretary for the period of 9 months—vide paragraph 5 above.

7. *Item II* (*b*) (*v*). Provision is made for two return passages to the United Kingdom for the Political Secretary and the First Political Officer, and half return passage to the United Kingdom for Mrs. Ingrams.

8. *Item II* (*c*) (*i*). The provision of £6,250 under this head is the provision of £6,730 made in the current estimates for Political Services—Presents and Entertainment less deductions amounting to £480 as under:—

(i) £130 for present establishment of W/T Operators in the Protectorate (vide my despatch No. 303 of 21st November, 1934‡) which sum appears as a separate item, item II (*c*) (iv).

(ii) £250 for medical training and Protectorate dispensary establishments (vide my despatch No. 304 of 21st November, 1934§) which sum appears as a separate item, item II (*c*) (v);

and

(iii) £100 transferred to item II (c) (iii)—School Hostel recurrent expenditure (vide my despatch No. 249 of 19th September, 1934||) which sum I can save by slight cuts in presents.

9. *Item II* (*c*) (*ii*). Stipends, remains the same as during the current year.

The following are new items of expenditure:—

10. *Item II* (*c*) (*vi*). £55 on account of remuneration and mileage allowance payable to the Inspector-General of Abdali Forces (vide Colonial Office Confidential despatch of 9th October, 1934¶).

11. *Item II* (*c*) (*vii*). £500 on account of Tribal Guards (vide my Confidential despatch No. 305 of 21st November, 1934**).

12. *Item II* (*e*) (*ii*). £1,050 on account of Travelling Allowance to the Political Staff (vide my despatch No. 153 of 6th June, 1934††).

13. *Item II* (*e*) (*viii*). £30 on account of rent of the telephone installed in the house of the First Political Officer (vide Colonial Office telegram No. 37 of 25th April, 1934‡‡).

14. *Item II* (*e*) (*ix*). £20 on account of upkeep of the Rest House proposed to be built at Adh Dhahir in the Audhali country (vide my despatch No. 176 of 4th July, 1934§§).

15. *Item III* (*i*) *to* (*v*). Provisions for these items have been made in the light of the recommendations made in my despatches quoted in the remarks column of the statement against each item.

16. *Item III* (*vi*). His Majesty's Government have approved the expenditure amounting to Rs. 13,138/- on account of the proposed additional accommodation in the Residency Office building on the assumption that the Government of India will contribute one-third of the cost in accordance with the usual arrangements—vide Colonial Office telegram No. 91 of 2nd November, 1934||||. The Government of India have been addressed in the matter, but as their sanction may not be received in time to carry out the work during the current financial year, a provision of £665 has been made to cover the share of the expenditure to be borne by His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY,

Resident, &c.

---

* No. 68 in Middle East No. 52.
‡ No. 97 in Middle East No. 52.
|| No. 108 in Middle East No. 52.
** No. 94 in Middle East No. 52.
‡‡ 37915/34 [No. 7]: not printed.
|||| 37959/34 [No. 6]: not printed.
† 17913/33 [No. 14]: not printed.
§ No. 117 in Middle East No. 52.
¶ 37951/34 [No. 6]: not printed.
†† No. 59 in Middle East No. 52.
§§ No. 86 in Middle East No. 52.

Enclosure in No. 1.

ADEN (M.E.S. VOTE).

Estimate of the amount required in the year ending 31st March, 1936, for Political Services in Aden.

	Sanctioned 1934–35.		*Proposed* 1935–36.		*Remarks.*
	£	*Total.* £	£	*Total.* £	
I. Contribution by H.M.G. in Great Britain to the Government of India in respect of:—					
(*a*) Civil Services	6,325	6,325	7,172	7,172	
(*b*) Re-organised Police Force	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
(*c*) Police Buildings	600	600	600	600	
II. Expenditure in connection with Protectorate:—					
(*a*) Aden Protectorate Levies	16,000	16,000	—	—	
(*b*) (i) Political Secretary	1,090		872		
(ii) 1st Political Officer	885		1,104		
(iii) 2nd Political Officer	885		950		
(iv) Frontier Officer	120		950		
(v) Leave Passages	—		262		
		3,160		4,138	
(*c*) Expenditure on Protectorate Chiefs:—					
(i) Political Services—Presents and Entertainment	6,730		6,250		
(ii) Stipends	3,860		3,860		
(iii) School Hostel	2,175		1,410		
(iv) Protectorate W/T Establishment	—		282		
(v) Dispensary Establishment	—		250		
(vi) Inspector-General Lehej Trained Forces	—		55		
(vii) Tribal Guards	—		500		
		12,765		12,607	
(*d*) Hodeida Mission	250	250	250	250	
(*e*) Miscellaneous Expenditure:—					
(i) Secret Service	300		300		
(ii) Political Staff Travelling Allowance	—		1,050		
(iii) Maintenance of Political Secretary's Bungalow	—		50		
(iv) House and Property Tax, Secretary's Bungalow	—		11		
(v) Repatriation of Arabs belonging to Protectorate	325		50		
(vi) Contingencies			50		
(vii) Lehej Telephone Rent			173		
(viii) Political Officer's Telephone Rent			30		
(ix) Upkeep Rest House, Adh Dahir			20		
		625		1,734	
III. Extraordinary non-recurrent Expenditure:—					
(i) Hostel Buildings			2,040		Resident's despatch No. 249 of 19th September, 1934.†
(ii) Tentage and Camp Kit			150		,, No. 307 of 21st November, 1934.‡
(iii) Protectorate Medical Students' Quarters			75		,, No. 304 of 21st November, 1934.§
(iv) Two Protectorate Field Pack W/T Sets			400		,, No. 303 of 21st November, 1934.‖
(v) Rest House on Audhali Plateau (Adh Dahir)			300		,, No. 176 of 4th July, 1934.¶
(vi) Additional Accommodation in the Residency Office	—		665ø	3,630	øColonial Office telegram No. 91 d/2nd November, 1934.**
		£38,131		£38,131	

* 37951/34 [No. 6]: not printed. † No. 108 in Middle East No. 52. ‡ 37971/34 [No. 8]: not printed. § No. 117 in Middle East No. 52. ‖ No. 97 in Middle East No. 52.
** 37959/34 [No. 6]: not printed. ¶ No. 86 in Middle East No. 52.

37971/34 [No. 10].

No. 2.

AIR MINISTRY

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

[*Answered by No. 6.*]

SIR,

Air Ministry, W.C.2, 18th December, 1934.

With further reference to your letter of 20th October, 1934*, and Air Ministry letter of 6th November†, I am directed to inform you that the final estimate received from the Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, shows that the provision required for the Aden Protectorate Levies in the financial year, 1935, remains at £17,450 (net), as set out in detail in the attached statement.

I am, &c.,

W. G. STEVENS.

Enclosure in No. 2.

ADEN PROTECTORATE LEVIES—DETAILS OF ESTIMATE FOR 1935.

	1935.	1934.	Variation. Increase.	Variation. Decrease.	Explanation of major variations.
	£	£	£	£	
1. Pay and allowances of personnel	7,470	7,200	270	—	Due to replacement of a single officer by a married officer.
2. Rations	1,750	1,800	—	50	
3. Clothing and equipment	750	750	—	—	
4. Fuel, light, water, barrack services and conservancy..	965	1,300	—	335	Reduction in water charges.
5. Purchase and hire of animals, forage, saddlery, veterinary services and shoeing.	1,935	1,600	335	—	Due to increased number of animals consequent on revision of Machine Gun Troop Establishment.*
6. Arms and ammunition	600	730	—	130	
7. Medical and hospital services	430	400	30	—	
8. Transportation services, i.e., use of mechanical transport, passages, freight, travelling, etc.	540	715	—	175	
9. Works services	2,710	1,110	1,600	—	Due almost entirely to provision of a Married Quarter for the British Warrant Officer, and to Single Quarters for 14 sweepers, replacing an existing temporary structure which is seriously dilapidated.
10. Miscellaneous, i.e., training and grant, general stores, telephones, etc.	220	320	—	100	
11. Payment to War Office for non-effective charges for loaned Army personnel.	250	250	—	—	
Gross Total ..£	17,620	16,175	2,235	790	
Less—			*Add*—		
Miscellaneous receipts	170	175	5		
Net Total ..£	17,450	16,000	2,240	790	

Net increase, £1,450.

Personnel Establishment :—British Officers 3
British Warrant Officer .. 1
Arab Officers 6
Arab other ranks .. 192

* 37947/34 [No. 1]: not printed.

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* 37971/34 [No. 2]: not printed.

† 37971/34 [No. 4]: not printed.

37971/34 [No. 14]. No. 3.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

TREASURY.

[*Answered by No. 5.*]

SIR, Downing Street, S.W.1, 25th January, 1935.

With reference to the letter from this Department of 22nd November* submitting a provisional estimate of the amount required in 1935–36 in respect of services at Aden, I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to transmit to you, for consideration by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a revised detailed estimate based on the latest information available, together with a summary statement for incorporation in Part III of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Estimate 1935–36. Copies of the following correspondence are also enclosed in support of the above estimate:—

Resident to Secretary of State No. 306 of 21st November, 1934† (with enclosure), submitting detailed estimate prepared locally.

Resident to Secretary of State No. 307 of 21st November, 1934‡, regarding provision for purchase of camp equipment.

Air Ministry to Colonial Office of 18th December, 1934§ (with enclosure), submitting detailed estimate of cost of Protectorate Levies.

2. The provision made under the various Heads is explained in the notes against each item on the enclosed statement, and where necessary a reference is given to the relevant Treasury letter or to the separate correspondence in which their Lordships' sanction will be sought for the expenditure which the Resident asks may be incurred.

3. As regards the provision under Head II (*a*)—Protectorate Levies—£17,620, I am to state that the Officer Commanding the British Forces, Aden, has explained that the increased provision of £1,620 as compared with the provision in 1934–35, is due to proposed additional expenditure on Works Services (£2,710 for 1935 against £1,110 for 1934). Of this increase £1,345 is specifically intended for the erection of new buildings, while approximately £300 is an excess on the normal expenditure for works maintenance services, due to the necessity for accelerating the re-roofing of certain buildings. It will be observed, moreover, that the £500 required to cover the extra cost arising from the re-organization of the Machine Gun Troop has been secured by savings under various headings. In this connexion attention is invited to Treasury letter No. S.31885/05/2 of the 31st August, 1934‖.

4. Provision is made under Head I (*a*) for a moiety of the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake for the period during which he will act as Resident. This is based on the proposals sanctioned in Treasury letter No. E.19172/3 of the 31st March, 1933¶, in respect of Mr. R. S. Champion when he acted as Resident and I am to request that their Lordships will give their approval to Lieutenant-Colonel Lake receiving the pay proposed, subject to the concurrence of the Government of India which has still to be obtained.

5. I am to request that their Lordships will approve the Estimates as now submitted.

I am, &c.,

H. R. COWELL.

---

* 37971/34 [No. 5]: not printed. † No. 1. ‡ 37971/34 [No. 8]: not printed.
§ No. 2. ‖ 37947/34 [No. 10]: not printed. ¶ No. 57 in Middle East No. 46.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

ADEN 1935–1936.

	1934/35.	1935/36. *Resident's figures.*	1935/36. *Colonial Office figures.*	*Notes.*
	£	£	£	
I. (*a*) *Civil Services.*				
1. Salaries, etc., including Residency furniture ..	4,325	4,797	4,885	Addition of £560 over 1934/35 provision due to:— (1) *Para.* 2 (iv) *of Resident's despatch*—correct amount should be £322—*see* Statement "A" attached. (2) *Para.* 2 (v) *of Resident's despatch*—£200. A separate letter will be addressed to the Treasury on this subject. [No. 84 in Middle East No. 52.] (3) *Para.* 2 *of Resident's despatch*—£38. Increments of subordinate employees.
2. *Civil Hospital.*				
(*a*) His Majesty's Government's contribution ..	1,500	1,875	1,875	Treasury S.37167/2—31.8.34. [17946/33: not printed.]
(*b*) His Majesty's Government's share of capital expenditure	500	500	500	Provision for a share of any expenditure which may be approved by His Majesty's Government. (Treasury S.37467—4.5.33.) [No. 22 in Middle East No. 46.]
(*b*) *Re-organized Police Force* ..	8,000	8,000	8,000	Treasury S.32553 of 9.8.29. [69297/1929 (No. 128): not printed.]
(*c*) *Police Buildings.*				
(1) Rent..	500	500	500	Treasury S.37467—1.2.33. [17907/33 (No. 2): not printed.]
(2) Share of cost of new buildings	100	100	100	(*c*) (2) is to cover any claim which might arise in 1935/36.
Total, Head I	£14,925	£15,772	£15,860	
II. *Protectorate Services.*	£	£	£	
(*a*) Protectorate Levies ..	16,000	—	17,620	*See* copy of letter from Air Ministry of 18.12.34 and enclosure and also covering letter. [No. 2.]
(*b*) (i) Political Secretary ..	1,090	872	600	*Colonel Lake* £602 excluding period when acting as Resident, *vide* Statement "A," attached. It is not proposed, as suggested in para. 5 of the Resident's despatch, that Mr. Ingrams should act as Political Secretary during the five months that Colonel Lake is acting as Resident. An Indian Service Officer (Captain Sinclair) will act as Political Secretary during that period. Rate of pay is unknown, but (say) £650 for 5 months.
	—	—	650	

	1934/35.	1935/36. Resident's figures.	1935/36. Colonial Office figures.	Notes.
	£	£	£	
(ii) 1st Political Officer ..	885	1,104	940	*See* Statement "A" attached and note above. Mr. Ingrams will act for Colonel Lake only during the latter's leave of four months.
Overlap	250	—	—	
(iii) 2nd Political Officer ..	885	950	920	Captain R. A. B. Hamilton. *See* Statement "A" attached. (Treasury E.20798—6.1.34.) [No. 52 in Middle East No. 52.]
(iv) Frontier Officer ..	—	950	920	Captain B. W. Seager. *See* Statement "A" attached. (Treasury E.20798—30.4.34.) [No. 80 in Middle East No. 52.]
(v) Leave passages and pension contributions	300	262	397	Passages £262 plus £135 Mr. Ingrams' pension contribution (E.20798—12.5.34.) [No. 58 in Middle East No. 52.]
(*c*) Expenditure on Protectorate Chiefs.				
(i) Presents and entertainment	6,730	6,250	6,250	*See* para. 8 of Resident's despatch of 21.11.34. [No. 1.]
(ii) Stipends	3,860	3,860	3,860	No change.
(iii) School Hostel Recurrent Expenditure	1,050	1,410	1,410	Reference is requested to Treasury letter S.38358 of 29th November, 1934. [No. 111 in Middle East No. 52.]
(iv) Protectorate Wireless Establishment ..	—	282	282	Met as to £130 from savings under Head (*c*) (i). This provision will form the subject of a separate letter. [No. 99 in Middle East No. 52.]
(v) Dispensary	—	250	250	Met from savings under Head (*c*) (i). This provision will form the subject of a separate letter. [No. 118 in Middle East No. 52.]
(vi) Inspector General, Lahej Trained Forces ..	—	55	55	*See* Treasury S.31885/05/2 of 29.9.34. [37951/34 (No. 5): not printed.]
(vii) Tribal Guard	—	500	500	This provision will form the subject of a separate letter. [No. 96 in Middle East No. 52.]
(*d*) Hodeidah Mission	1,575	250	250	1934/35 provision included cost of a Political Officer now shown under Head II (*b*) (4).
(*e*) Miscellaneous.				
(i) Secret Service	—	300	—	Expenditure borne on Secret Service Vote.
(ii) Political Staff. Travelling allowance.. ..	50	1,050	1,050	Treasury E.20798—3.11.34. [No. 61 in Middle East No. 52.]
(iii) Maintenance of Political Secretary's bungalow..	50	50	50	No change.
(iv) House Property Tax ..	11	11	11	,,
(v) Repatriation of Protectorate Arabs	50	50	50	,,
(vi) Contingencies	50	50	47	
(vii) Sultan of Lahej's telephone	205	173	173	Actual cost, £172 10*s.* 0*d.*
(viii) Political Officer's telephone	—	30	30	*See* letter from this Department 37915/34 of 28th April, 1934. [No. 8: not printed.]

	1934/35.	1935/36. Resident's figures.	1935/36. Colonial Office figures.	Notes.
	£	£	£	
(ix) Upkeep of Rest House, Adh Dahir	—	20	20	Treasury S.39481—28.12.34. [37962/34 (No. 8): not printed.]
Less rounding figure ..	91	—	—	
Total, Head II ..	£32,950	£18,729(*a*)	£36,335	

(*a*) Excludes provision for Protectorate Levies (£17,620).

	1934/35.	1935/36. Resident's figures.	1935/36. Colonial Office figures.	Notes.
III. *Extraordinary Non-recurrent Expenditure.*	£	£	£	
(i) Hostel Buildings	1,125	2,040	720	*See* note against II (*c*) (iii). Resident has since reported that greater part of expenditure will be incurred in 1934/35 and only £720 will be required in 1935/36.
(ii) Tentage—Camp Equipment	—	150	150	*See* copy of despatch from Resident of 21.11.34 (No. 307). [37971/34 (No. 8): not printed.] This provision is necessary as no outfit allowances are paid.
(iii) Protectorate Medical Students' Quarters ..	—	75	75	*See* note against II (*c*) (v).
(iv) Wireless Sets	—	400	400	*See* note against II (*c*) (iv).
(v) Rest House, Adh Dahir ..	—	300	—	Treasury S.39481 — 28.12.34. [37962/34 (No. 8): not printed.] Resident has reported that expenditure will be completed in 1934/35.
(vi) Additional accommodation, Residency Office ..	—	665	160	Treasury 39388 — 31.10.34. [37959/34 (No. 5): not printed.] Resident has since reported that greater part of expenditure will be incurred in 1934/35.
Total, Head III ..	£1,125	£3,630	£1,505	

SUMMARY.

	1934/35.	Resident's figures, 1935/36.	Colonial Office figures, 1935/36.
	£	£	£
Head I	14,925	15,772	15,860
Head II	32,950	18,729	36,335
Head III	1,125	3,630	1,505
		38,131	
Add Protectorate Levies ..		17,620	
Less Secret Service		300	
Comparative totals ..	£49,000	£56,051	£53,700

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

Appropriations-in-Aid.

	£	£
Total Expenditure		53,700
Add Secret Service Expenditure		300
		54,000
Less Police	8,600	
,, Hodeidah Mission	250	
,, Sundry Receipts paid to the Exchequer and appropriated-in-aid (say)	1,500	10,350
		43,650
One-third =		14,550
Less Indian Income Tax contribution		500
		14,050
Receipts from Levies		170
		£14,220

Statement " A."

SALARIES.

Colonel M. C. Lake,

As Acting Resident for 5 months.

	£
½ Colonial Service Resident's pay of £2,250	1,125
½ Lake's salary of £1,000	500
	1,625
Less 5 per cent. cut	81
	1,544

For 5 months = £643 Shared in moieties by His Majesty's Government and Government of India.

Or £322 required for I (*a*).

Based on precedent sanctioned in Treasury E.19172/3—31.3.33. [17913/33 (No. 9).]

As Political Secretary for 7 months, of which 4 months will be spent on leave.

		£
Salary	£950 for 7 months =	554
Local allowance	£100 for 3 months =	25
Conveyance allowance	£90 for 3 months =	23
		602
	Say	£600 required for II (*b*).

Mr. W. H. Ingrams.

	£
Salary	746
Local allowance	100
Conveyance allowance	135
	£981 for whole year.
Colonel Lake's minimum rate of salary is £900 *less* 3¾ per cent. cut = £866. Mr. Ingrams will thus draw an allowance of £866 *less* £746 for 4 months = (say)	40
[*See* letter from this Department No. 37910/34 (No. 2) of 15th December.]	1,021
Less amount of Local and Conveyance allowances for period of leave of (say) 4 months	78
	£943 (say) £940.

Captain R. A. B. Hamilton, 2nd Political Officer.

	£
Salary	686
Local allowance	100
Conveyance allowance	135
	£921 (say) £920.

Captain B. M. Seager, Frontier Officer.

Same as Hamilton, (say) £920.

78071/35 [No. 4]. No. 4.

MR. W. D. WILKINSON (TREASURY)

to

MR. K. W. BLAXTER (COLONIAL OFFICE).

DEAR BLAXTER, Treasury Chambers, 8th February, 1935.

Aden Estimates, 1935.

1. I am afraid there are a number of points which we must raise before we can agree to the Estimate enclosed with Cowell's official letter of 25th January*.

2. In the first place, has not the time come when we must try to take a long view about the cost of Aden to the British taxpayer? Even on the present basis that cost is distinctly on the up-grade. The *net* Estimates in recent years have been £35,950 in 1932, £38,600 in 1933, £37,000 in 1934 and now comes your present Estimate of £39,480 *net* for 1935. (Do you happen to know what the out-turn of 1934 is likely to be?)

3. Turning to the future, it seems quite certain that we are in for an expensive time. I see from Volume I of the Indian Joint Committee's Report (paragraphs 160 to 162) that the Committee are " of opinion that the administration of the Settlement of Aden should be transferred from the Government of India to His Majesty's Government not later than the date of the establishment of Federation ". Have you any notion of what is actually in the mind of the Government about this? When shall we first have to take the whole concern—Settlement plus hinterland—on to our Estimates? 1937, 1938 or 1939?

4. In any case I take it there is no doubt that we shall have to begin in the comparatively near future finding an annual sum of something like £160,000 for the combined cost of the Settlement and the Protectorate. I am speaking roughly, on the basis of present figures; the Report says that Aden costs India at the present time some £120,000 a year. The Joint Committee seem to be trying to rub our noses in our troubles, for they say that the British Government are not only " to relieve India of her annual financial contribution " but also, after the transfer, " to impose no additional taxation (on Aden) unless in their opinion such a course is absolutely necessary ".

5. Do the Colonial Office not agree that the moral of all this is that we should go extremely slow for the present with any expansion of Protectorate services? This, at any rate, is the view which the Treasury have formed and which we wish to put to you for your very serious consideration. To bring the whole matter to a point, we think it really important to secure that the *net* Aden Estimate for 1935 shall be not £39,480, but something like £38,000. Even that, I must point out, will be £1,000 more than the *net* Estimate for the current year.

6. The 1935 draft Estimate proposes quite a number of new services, each of them small in itself, but amounting in the aggregate to a substantial increase. I do not say for a moment that you have failed to prove that all these new services are desirable, but ought not the touchstone in the circumstances set out above to be that a thing should be necessary, as well as desirable? May I, then, clear out of the way first the new supply services which you have succeeded in convincing us are desirable and ought not to be postponed? (You will hear from us separately about your staff problems.)

7. We are prepared to agree to the proposed married quarters for the British warrant officer serving with the Tribal Levies; to the Tribal Guards, subject to what I say below); to the dispensary (£250); to the Political Officer's telephone (£30)—although the Resident in his telegram No. 106 of 20th April† last proposed to pay for it out of this year's savings; to some provision (see below) for new camp equipment for the Resident and his staff; and to the two wireless equipments (£400).

8. On the question of the Tribal Guards we must thank you for your letter of 1st February‡, with its very useful particulars of the overland imports and exports they are intended to protect; and for your letter of 25th January§, communicating the views which Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister formed on his visit to Aden a year ago on the need for bringing tribal raiding to an end in the Protectorate and for encouraging in its place the development of trade. The line of future policy which you foreshadowed on the

* No. 3. † 37915/34 [No. 6]: not printed. ‡ No. 96 in Middle East No. 52.
§ 37971/34 [No. 13]: not printed.

telephone the other day certainly seems a hopeful one, namely, to develop friendly relations with the Sultans, to encourage them to trade with us and gradually to dispense with the present system of presents and stipends (i.e., bribery), as a means of securing peace. We do not think, however, in view of the even weightier considerations set out at the beginning of this letter, that we can possibly go as high as £500 for the Tribal Guards this year. £400 is the maximum to which we can agree if the Estimate as a whole is to maintain the proportions we think necessary.

9. Similarly with the Resident's camp equipment. We want to help him but we cannot rise to more than £75 in the way of renewals this year. Are there not travelling allowances available to the Resident and his staff? It is not strictly my business, but I have heard that there is something up to a figure of about £1,000 a year which they can claim.

10. I come now to those new services which, I am afraid, cannot find a place in next year's Estimate if we are to restrict ourselves to a net increase of only £1,000 over the present year. The first provision which we should propose to omit is half (i.e., £800) of the provision suggested for the Works Services for the Tribal Levies. Some part of your total is said to be due to the abnormal acceleration of the maintenance programme, and I am not quite clear how much the warrant officer's quarters are going to cost, but I am afraid it is evident that the reduction of this item to £800 will mean the postponement of the single quarters for the sweepers.

11. Paragraph 8 above leads to the conclusion that the item for presents to the Protectorate Chiefs must be greatly reduced. We take note that the 1934 Estimate is some £200 below that for 1933, but we should now like to see the present figure in its turn reduced by £830 to £5,900. This, I am afraid, is £350 below what you have asked for. We see, however, no escape from it. The Resident cannot have it both ways and I take it that our policy for the future is broadly as I have stated it.

12. We should reach the same conclusion by another route if we based ourselves on Ryan's letter of 23rd October, 1933*: you may remember that he only agreed to increased provision for the hostel for sons of Chiefs on condition of a reduction in the allowance for presents.

13. We propose to omit the provision of £75 for the building of a hostel for medical students. In our view we shall be doing enough next year in that direction when we have finished building the other hostel (sons of Chiefs), have met its recurrent charges and have found £250 for the dispensary.

14. To sum up, we propose for a substantial reason of policy to make the following cuts:—

	£
Works Services of Tribal Levies	800
Medical Students' Hostel	75
Presents, etc.	350
Tribal Guards	100
Tentage	75
	£1,400

You will help us very greatly if you can agree to an Estimate on these lines, which will show a total expenditure of £52,300 (in lieu of £53,700)—in other words a *net* cost of £38,080, or almost the object at which we aim.

15. If you see great difficulty in any of our suggestions could you see your way to propose alternative economies? We would then send you official letters approving the various new services on which we were both in agreement. If you feel that you would like a discussion I should be delighted to talk the position over at any time.

Yours, &c.,

W. D. WILKINSON.

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* No. 115 in Middle East No. 46.

78071/35 [No. 9].

No. 5.

TREASURY

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

S.21238/09.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 23rd March, 1935.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Cowell's letters of the 24th* and 25th† January concerning the provision to be made in the 1935 Estimate for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services in respect of Aden, and I am to request you to convey to Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister the following reply.

2. As the Secretary of State is aware, the responsibility for the Settlement of Aden will in all probability be transferred from the Government of India to His Majesty's Government within the next few years, whereupon this country will be called upon to bear, in addition to the costs of the Protectorate, further expenses understood to amount at present to about £120,000 a year. My Lords regard it as important, in anticipation of the new situation, to postpone all but the most necessary expansions of Protectorate services.

3. They have accordingly thought it desirable to curtail somewhat the provision proposed in the letters under reply; the services in respect of which They have made reductions are set out below. I am to point out that the gross Imperial expenditure on Aden will remain, even after these reductions, £3,400 greater than that contemplated in the original estimates for the year now ending.

(*a*) *Protectorate Tribal Levies.*

As regards this item the draft Estimate showed an increase of £1,620 over last year's total, owing largely to the provision made for Works Services, and Their Lordships regret that They must ask for a reduction of £400. They understand that it will be possible to effect this by postponing the completion of the Married Quarters for the British Warrant Officer until the next financial year. The figure of £17,220 has accordingly been inserted in the published Estimate, in lieu of £17,620.

(*b*) *Travelling Allowances for Political Staff.*

My Lords have reduced this item by £50, from £1,050 to £1,000.

(*c*) *Expenditure on Protectorate Chiefs.*

Two services under this item are non-recurrent, namely, the remanet of expenditure on the erection of the hostel for the sons of Protectorate Chiefs, amounting to £720, and the sum of £75 provided for a medical students' hostel. Recurrent services, however, also show an increase. In Their Lordships' view recurrent expenditure on this item should not exceed £12,000, and They hope that in future years it will be possible to bring it down to this level. For the present They will be content with a reduction of £450, to be made by curtailing the provision for presents and entertainment from £6,250 to £5,900 and for Tribal Guards from £500 to £400. The total for the item is thus reduced from £13,120 to £12,670.

(*d*) *Miscellaneous Expenses.*

This item as drafted showed an increase of £1,048 over last year's provision of £325. The increase was largely due to the number of new services proposed, namely, wireless telegraphy establishment (£282), Political Officer's telephone (£30), rest house at Adh Dhahir (£20), camp equipment (£150), wireless telegraphy sets (£400) and additional accommodation in the Residency Office (£160). My Lords regret that They must ask for the wireless sets to be provided to be reduced from two to one with a saving of £200. This will enable recurrent expenditure on the wireless establishment to be reduced also. In addition, I am to ask that the proposed expenditure on camp equipment may be reduced from £150 to £75.

My Lords have directed the miscellaneous expenses item as a whole to be reduced by £400, from £1,373 to £973.

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* Nos. 96, 99, and 118 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 3.

4. The total effect of the above modifications will be to reduce the Aden Sub-head by £1,300 from £53,700 to £52,400, made up as follows:—

	£
I. Contributions by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain to the Government of India in respect of:—	
(*a*) Civil services connected with the Protectorate	7,260
(*b*) Police, including share of cost of capital works	8,600
II. Expenditure in connexion with the Protectorate for which His Majesty's Government in Great Britain is wholly responsible:—	
(*a*) Protectorate Tribal Levies	17,220
(*b*) Political Secretary	1,250
3 Political Officers	2,780
Pension contributions (£135) and cost of leave passages (£262)	397
Travelling expenses	1,000
(*c*) Expenditure on Protectorate Chiefs	12,670
(*d*) Hodeidah mission	250
(*e*) Miscellaneous expenses	973
Total	£52,400

My Lords accordingly approve Sub-head I of the Estimate for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, 1935, at the above total.

5. The sum to be contributed by the Government of India will amount to £13,600, made up as follows:—

	£	£
Total of Aden Sub-head (as above)		52,400
Add Estimated Secret Service Expenditure		300
		52,700
Deduct Police	8,600	
Hodeidah mission	250	
Sundry receipts (say)	1,500	
		10,350
		42,350
One-third of £42,350 (say)		14,100
Deduct Abatement in respect of exemption of certain officers from Indian Income Tax		500
Total		£13,600

My Lords have caused this sum, together with a sum of £170 in respect of receipts from the Protectorate Levies, to be inserted in Sub-head J (Appropriations-in-Aid) of the Estimate.

6. I am to add that, subject to the concurrence of the Government of India, My Lords agree to Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake receiving the pay proposed in paragraph 4 of Colonial Office letter dated the 25th January last*, for the period during which he will act as Resident.

I am, &c.,

R. V. NIND HOPKINS.

78071/35 [No. 10]. No. 6.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

AIR MINISTRY.

Downing Street, S.W.1, 15th April, 1935.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to refer to your letter of 18th December, 1934†, forwarding an estimate of the cost of the Aden Protectorate Levies during the financial year 1935-36, and in reply to request you to inform the

* No. 3. † No. 2.

Air Council that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have now given their approval to the estimate, subject to a reduction of £400 being made in the sum provided for Works Services.

2. This reduction has already been discussed semi-officially with your Department, and it is understood that a saving of £400 can be effected by postponing the completion of the married quarter for the British Warrant Officer until 1936-37.

3. It is understood that the cost of this married quarter will be approximately £800, and it is presumed that the Air Council will arrange for not more than £400 to be expended during the current year, and for the remaining £400 to be provided in the Estimates for 1936-37.

I am, &c.,

K. W. BLAXTER.

78071/35 [No. 11]. No. 7.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

[*Answered by No. 8.*]

(No. 49.)

SIR,

Downing Street, 15th April, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 306 of the 21st of November, 1934*, transmitting an Estimate of expenditure during the financial year 1935-36 on Aden Protectorate services, and to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have approved the insertion of a sum of £52,400 under the Aden Sub-head of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote for 1935-36. A copy of their Lordships' letter† is enclosed, together with a copy of the Civil Estimates Class II for the year ending the 31st of March, 1936, on pages 94 and 95 of which you will see the provision made. The variations from the figures recommended by you are explained in the enclosed statement.

2. You will observe that the Treasury have found it necessary to make certain reductions in the Estimate. The reductions in the provision for which you asked in respect of tribal guards and new wireless sets have been notified to you in my telegrams No. 12 of the 14th of February‡ and No. 16 of the 7th of March§. In addition to this, it has been necessary to reduce the provision for camp kit for the Residency from £150 to £75. I should have no objection to your including provision for the remaining £75 in next year's Estimate.

3. It has furthermore been necessary to reduce the provision for presents and entertainment from £6,250 to £5,900. In view of the provision which is now being made for new services of a progressive nature, I hope that it will be possible to effect a further saving in expenditure under this item in future years. You will see that in the opinion of the Treasury the total recurrent expenditure on Protectorate chiefs should not exceed £12,000 annually, and I trust that it will be possible to bring this item down to this figure, if not next year, at any rate at an early date. While I am in entire agreement with you as to the desirability of developing the new services which you have in mind, and fully recognize that some considerable time must elapse before the effects of these new services can be felt, I think that an effort should be made to effect at any rate some saving without delay in the expenditure previously required for presents and entertainment.

4. A letter has been addressed to the Air Ministry informing them of the reduction of £400 made in the estimate for the Aden Protectorate levies.

5. You will observe from the statement that there is certain expenditure reported since the estimate was framed for which in consequence no provision has been made. It is desirable that savings should be effected as far as possible in other directions to meet this excess.

I have, &c.,

P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

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* No. 1. † No. 5. ‡ No. 49. § No. 100 in Middle East No. 52.

[78071/35 [No. 9A].]

Enclosure in No. 7.

ADEN. 1935/36 ESTIMATES.

			Resident's Estimate.	*Approved Provision.*		*Notes.*
			£	£	£	
I.	(*a*)	1. *Civil Services*	4,797	4,885		Includes £100 for furniture; £200 increased expenditure on Arabic Office; and £322 (instead of £234 suggested) for moiety of acting pay of Col. Lake as Resident.
		2. *Civil Hospital :—*				
		(*a*) Contribution to ..	1,875	1,875		
		(*b*) Share of any capital expenditure ..	500	500		
					7,260	
	(*b*)	*Re-organized Police Force :—*				
		(1) Contribution to ..	8,000	8,000		
		(2) Rent of Buildings ..	500	500		
		(3) Share of capital expenditure ..	100	100		
					8,600	
II.	(*a*)	*Protectorate Tribal Levies* ..	—	17,220		
					17,220	
	(*b*)	*Political Staff :—*				
		(i) Political Secretary ..	872	1,250		
					1,250	Provision is made for Col. Lake's salary as Political Officer for seven months (four of which will be spent on leave) — £600 — and for salary of an acting Political Secretary for five months (say) £650.
		(ii) 1st Political Officer ..	1,104	940		
		(iii) 2nd Political Officer ..	950	920		Lt. R. A. B. Hamilton.
		(iv) Frontier Officer ..	950	920		Capt. B. W. Seager.
					2,780	
		(v) Leave passages and pension contributions	262	397		Passages, £262.
					397	Mr. Ingram's Pension contribution, £135.
		(vi) Travelling allowances to Political Officers ..	1,050	1,000		Provision reduced by £50.
					1,000	
	(*c*)	*Expenditure on Protectorate Chiefs :—*				
		(i) Presents and Entertainment	6,250	5,900		Provision reduced by £350.
		(ii) Stipends	3,860	3,860		
		(iii) School Hostel, Recurrent	1,410	1,410		
		(iv) School Hostel, Capital Expenditure	2,040	720		*See* Resident's telegram of 4.1.35.* *See also* Head III (i) below.
		(v) Dispensary, Recurrent	250	250		
		(vi) Dispensary, Capital Expenditure ..	75	75		
		(vii) Inspector - General, Lahej Forces ..	55	55		
		(viii) Tribal Guards ..	500	400		Provision reduced by £100.
					12,670	
	(*d*)	*Hodeidah Mission*	250	250		
					250	

* 78071/35 [No. 12]: not printed.

			Resident's Estimate.	*Approved Provision.*		
			£	£	£	
II.	(*e*)	*Miscellaneous Expenditure :—*				
		(i) Secret Service	300	—		Provided for separately on the Secret Service Vote.
		(ii) Political Secretary's Bungalow — Maintenance	50	50		
		(iii) Political Secretary's Bungalow—Taxes ..	11	11		
		(iv) Repatriation of Arabs	50	50		
		(v) Contingencies ..	50	—		Provision deleted.
		(vi) Lahej Telephone Rental	173	173		
		(vii) Political Officer's Telephone	30	30		
		(viii) Rest House Upkeep	20	20		
		(ix) W/T Establishment, Recurrent	282	204		£130 for existing establishment plus £74 for additional establishment, being one half (approximately) of sum asked for. *See* (x) below.
		(x) W/T Establishment, Capital Expenditure	400	200		Provision made for only one set.
		(xi) Residency Office—Additional accommodation	665	160		*See* Resident's telegram of 4.1.35.* *See also* Head III (ii) below.
		(xii) Tentage and Camp Kit	150	75		Provision reduced by £75.
					973	
		Total provision in C. and M.E.S. Vote			£52,400	
III.		*Expenditure since reported for which no provision has been made (to be met from savings) :—*				
		(i) School Hostel, Capital Expenditure ..	—	—	158	*See* S. of S.'s telegram No. 28 of 28.3.35.†
		Water supply ..	—	—	130	,, ,, ,,
		(ii) Rest House	—	—	180	S. of S.'s telegram No. 20 of 13.3.35.‡
		(iii) Residency Officer—Additional accommodation	—	—	338	S. of S.'s telegram No. 28 of 28.3.35.†
		(iv) Guns for Sultan of Lahej	—	—	250	S. of S.'s despatch, 6.4.35.§

78071/35 [No. 14].

No. 8.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 2nd December, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 9.*]

(No. 351.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 20th November, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your predecessor's despatch No. 49 of 15th April, 1935||, regarding the Estimates for the current year, and to inform you that subject to the occurrence of any unforeseen emergency the expenditure of £1,056 referred to on the last page of the letter from the Treasury enclosed with that despatch can be met from savings under other Heads.

2. Under Head II (*c*) (iv) £720 was provided for extraordinary expenditure on the College for the Sons of Chiefs and a further sum of £158 was sanctioned to be met from savings. The total amount to be spent in this year locally amounts to £730 to which

* 37971/34 [No. 12]: not printed. † 37915/34 [No. 15]: not printed.
‡ 78062/35 [No. 3]: not printed. § 78050/35 [No. 12]: not printed. || No. 7.

may be added the sum of £60 to cover the cost of the portrait of His Majesty and the marble plaques ordered through the Crown Agents, *vide* Lieutenant-Colonel Lake's despatch No. 205 of 13th July, 1935*, for the mosque.

The sum of £158 to be met from savings is therefore reduced to the sum of £88. £130 was provided for the water supply to the College but the sum actually spent amounts to £63 8*s*. 0*d*.

The sum of £338 was sanctioned for the Residency Office additional accommodation to be met from savings over the £160 provided in the Estimates, but of this £338 only £213 13*s*. 4*d*. have been spent leaving a balance of £124 6*s*. 8*d*.

£250 was provided for the provision of machine guns for His Highness the Sultan of Lahej and your Confidential despatches (1)† and (2)‡ of 30th October, 1935, indicate that it will be exceeded by £99.

As regards the Rest House at Dhala', I regret to say that the amount provided of £180 to be met from savings has been over spent by £60, but in view of the reductions on the other items I trust you will overlook the fact that your prior approval was not sought and sanction the amount.

Taking these facts into consideration the sum to be met from savings is reduced from £1,056 to £936.

3. Under Head II it appears probable that the following savings will be effected:—

Under Head II (*b*) (i) Political Secretary, the sum of £156.

Under Head II (*b*) (ii) 1st Political Officer, the sum of £270.

These savings are due to the leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Lake and Mr. Ingrams and to the fact that during Lieutenant-Colonel Lake's absence Mr. Ingrams is acting as Political Secretary and his emoluments are provided for under Head II (*b*) (i).

Under Head II (*b*) (vi) there is to date a saving of about £590 and it appears probable that on the year's working there may be a saving of some £200 or £300 principally owing to illness and absences on leave.

4. In my despatch No. 346 of 20th November, 1935§, regarding the Estimates for the forthcoming year I have explained to you the cut I have made in presents and entertainments. The cut has been in operation since 1st November and during the current year will yield a saving of about £250 on the amount provided in the Estimates under Head II (*c*) (i).

The following other savings are also to be anticipated under Head II (*c*).

Head II (*c*) (ii) Stipends—Owing to forfeiture of certain stipends a saving of £250 may be anticipated. The actual amount depends on how soon certain Chiefs at present under ban make their submission and are restored to favour.

Under Head II (*c*) (iii) College for the Sons of Chiefs—a saving of £350 to £400 is anticipated owing to the fact that the number of boys attending the College has been small.

Under Head II (*c*) (iv) it will perhaps be relevant to draw your attention to the fact that contributions at present amounting to £271 have been made by the Chiefs towards the cost of the College.

Under Head II (*c*) (viii) there is an anticipated saving of £90 to £100 owing to the fact that some of the Tribal Guard detachments were formed late in the year.

5. Under Head II (*e*) (iv) I anticipate a saving of £25. Under this head it has been necessary to use £25 for contingencies for which no provision was allowed. There have been no cases of repatriation of Arabs and I see no reason to expect any during the current year.

Under Head II (*e*) (ix) a saving is anticipated of about £20 and under II (*e*) (x) of at least £50.

6. It seem reasonable therefore to anticipate savings on the present year's working of approximately £1,700. Allowing for the excess expenditure referred to in paragraph 2 there should therefore be a balance of at least £700 and out of this I should be grateful if you would sanction the cost of a return passage for Captain Hamilton who should proceed on leave in this financial year. I regret to say that provision for this amount was overlooked in preparing the estimates.

I am addressing you a separate despatch‖ recommending an increase of Rs. 70*s*. per mensem in the pay of the Confidential Clerk of this Residency. The extra expenditure involved on this account amounts to £24 in this current year and I request that sanction also be accorded to meet this sum from savings.

7. I have referred in my despatch No. 346 of 20th November, 1935, regarding the Estimates for next financial year to the provision of medicines for dispensaries, and with a view to stimulating the work of the dispensers I should be grateful if you could see your way to approving some increase in the sanctioned vote, should such be

* 78070/35 [No. 31]: not printed. † 78050/35 [No. 23]: not printed.

‡ 78050/35 [No. 24]: not printed. § 78015/35 [No. 10] in Middle East No. 59. ‖ No. 44.

necessary, to be met from these savings. I should also be grateful, in the event of your giving your approval to the agricultural scheme, if you can sanction the engagement of one gardener during the present year to prepare the plot of land allocated for the work in the Sheikh Othman gardens.

8. You will no doubt be aware from a perusal of the Political Intelligence Summaries of the past year or so that I have taken considerable interest in the improvement of the main trade routes to the Yemen. The most important work done on these roads has been performed by His Highness the Sultan of Lahej from his own resources. Through his work access to the Yemen through Ta'iz was made possible for motor cars and motor traffic is now an accepted feature of that part of the Protectorate. It is true that the road can scarcely be dignified by such a title but it is a passable track which I have followed almost as far as the Yemeni border. Useful advice as to the construction of the road was given by Captain K. H. Lockhart, R.E., until recently in command of the Fortress Company stationed in Aden, and His Highness is continually occupied on improvements to this road. At the same time it is much subject to wash-outs at wadi crossings and needs considerable improvement. His Highness has now in effect suggested on his own initiative the collection of taxes to keep the road in repair and the formation of a fund to be administered by myself and the Chiefs concerned. The proposal is being examined but I have every hope that it will materialize and that it will be possible to form a Road Board which would include this Residency and a technical representative, as well as the Chiefs concerned. In the event of this scheme coming to fruition I should be very grateful for your approval to the use of £300 of the anticipated savings as a nucleus for the fund.

I have, &c.,
B. R. REILLY,
Resident, &c.

78071/35 [No. 15].

No. 9.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE RESIDENT.

(No. 4.)

SIR, Downing Street, 6th January, 1936.

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 351 of 20th November* regarding the estimates of expenditure for the year 1935–36.

2. I note that you anticipate savings of approximately £1,700 in the current financial year and that after allowing for the excess expenditure of £936 referred to in paragraph 2 of your despatch there should be a surplus balance of at least £700. You will however observe from the statement enclosed, which has been prepared in the Colonial Office, that it is probable that an excess will occur on the Aden Subhead of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote.

3. In paragraphs 6 to 8 of your despatch you suggest that certain additional expenditure should be met from the surplus of £700, which you had estimated would be realized. Of these proposals, I approve the provision for a return passage for Captain Hamilton, who is expected to proceed on leave during the current financial year. I also approve the additional expenditure of £60 upon the construction of the Rest House at Dhala referred to in paragraph 2 of your despatch.

4. The additional expenditure in respect of (*a*) the salary of the Confidential Clerk at the Residency, and (*b*) the Agricultural Scheme, is being considered separately, and I will address you further on these points.

5. As regards the question of additional expenditure in connexion with the tribal dispensaries, I regret that I do not feel able to approve in advance unspecified expenditure on this service, and in view of the possible excess referred to above I fear that I am unable to agree to any additional expenditure during the current year.

6. Somewhat similar considerations apply to the request made in paragraph 8 of your despatch that £300 of the anticipated savings should be used to form the nucleus of a road fund. If the proposal to form this fund is, after examination, accepted by yourself and the Chiefs concerned, you should furnish me as soon as possible by despatch with full details of the scheme in order that the possibility of including some provision in the Estimates for 1936–37 for this purpose can be considered.

I am, &c.,
J. H. THOMAS.

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* No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 9.

[78071/35 [No. 14A].]

SAVINGS AND EXCESSES.

Item.	*Resident's Figures.*		*Colonial Office Figures.*		*Remarks.*
	Saving.	*Excess.*	*Saving.*	*Excess.*	
	£	£	£	£	
Political Secretary	156	—	—	40	Restoration of "cut." Lake *re* substantive post £30 (*re* acting Resident £40‖) Sinclair £10. Restoration of cut and leave arrangements. Resident's figures. "Average" taken where necessary. } Leave and acting arrangements *were* taken into consideration at the time of Estimates—hence no savings are anticipated.
1st Political Officer	270	—	—	60	Restoration of "cut." Lake *re* substantive post £30 (*re* acting Resident £40‖) Sinclair £10. Restoration of cut and leave arrangements. Resident's figures. "Average" taken where necessary. } Leave and acting arrangements *were* taken into consideration at the time of Estimates—hence no savings are anticipated.
Travelling allowances	250	—	250	—	‖ Will be included in Divisible Expenditure.
Presents and Entertainment ..	250	—	250	—	‖ Will be included in Divisible Expenditure.
Stipends	250	—	250	—	‖ Will be included in Divisible Expenditure.
School Hostel, Recurrent ..	375	—	375	—	‖ Will be included in Divisible Expenditure.
" Capital (Receipts)	(271)	—	—	—	‖ Will be included in Divisible Expenditure.
Tribal Guards	95	—	95	—	Under consideration but will probably be credited to Appropriations in Aid.
Repatriation of Arabs	50	—	50	—	Under consideration but will probably be credited to Appropriations in Aid.
Contingencies	—	25	—	25	Resident's figures.
W/T Establishment Recurrent	20	—	20	—	"
" Capital ..	50	—	50	—	"
Captain Hamilton's passage (return)	—	—	—	95	Now sanctioned.
Confidential Clerk, Residency ..	—	—	—	—	Under consideration.
Agricultural Scheme	—	—	—	—	"
Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	"
Road Fund	—	—	—	—	"
Residency Offices—Furniture..	—	—	—	190	*See* Resident's despatch No. 47 of the 20th of February, 1935.*
"Maps"	—	—	—	30	*See* Secretary of State's despatch No. 232 of 6th of November, 1935.†
Prior Year } Grant to Audhali Sultan	—	—	—	500	Included in the Resident's account for March, 1935, but not passed pending receipt of full acquittance. Amounts will now be charged to 1935–6 accounts.
Charges. } Dhala Rest House ..	—	—	—	120	"
	1,766	25	1,340	1,060	
Net Saving	£1,741		£280		Excess to date. 30.12.35.
Less—Amount to be met from Savings *see* separate statement.	£936		£936		
	Saving £805		*Excess* £656		

* 78059/35 [No. 1]: not printed.

† 78071/35 [No. 13]: not printed.

Items of Expenditure, sanctioned prior to 1st April, 1935, but not provided on the Estimates, to be met from savings.

Item.	*Actual expenditure not provided for.*
	£
School Hostel, Capital	70
" " Water Supply	63
Residency Offices	214
Sultan of Lahej—2 Machine Guns ..	250
" " " Spare Parts ..	99
Dhala Rest House	240
As per Resident's figure	£936

2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Civil Hospital; Police Quarters

78046/35 [No. 1].

No. 10.

INDIA OFFICE

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

[*Answered by No. 13.*]

India Office, S.W.1, 28th January, 1935.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State in Council to refer to the Government of India's letter dated 22nd December, 1934*, on the subject of additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Aden, a copy of which was forwarded to the Colonial Office under India Office printed letter dated 5th January, 1935†. Copies of the correspondence referred to in the margin of that letter were forwarded to the Colonial Office under India Office printed letters of the 28th November, 1934‡, and of the 18th December, 1934§.

2. The Secretary of State in Council agrees with the Government of India as to the necessity for carrying out the alterations, etc., which they recommend, and he proposes, subject to the concurrence of Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and to the acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the proportion of the expenditure involved which is discussed below, to sanction their proposals.

3. As regards the question of incidence, the works now under consideration are independent of and subsequent to the works the allocation of the capital expenditure on which was discussed in Colonial Office letter of 8th May, 1933‖. The expenditure in question was divided between Imperial and Indian revenues in the ratio 40:60, that being the approximate estimated ratio at the time of patients from outside and from within the Settlement who used the hospital. Since that date, however, a ratio of 50:50 as the basis of division of recurring expenditure on the hospital has been accepted by His Majesty's Government in the light of a corresponding increase in the use of the hospital by persons from outside the Settlement (cf. Colonial Office letter of 13th September, 1934¶); and the Secretary of State directs me to say that in these circumstances he supports the Government of India's suggestion, to which he trusts that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will be prepared to agree, that a moiety of the expenditure now under consideration should be met from Imperial revenues.

I am, &c.,

J. C. WALTON.

* Enclosure in 37946/34 [No. 21]: not printed.
† 37946/34 [No. 21]: not printed.
‡ 37946/34 [No. 18]: not printed.
§ 37946/34 [No. 19]: not printed.
‖ No. 23 in Middle East No. 46.
¶ No. 28 in Middle East No. 52.

78046/35 [No. 2]. No. 11.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

TREASURY.

[*Answered by No. 12.*]

SIR, Downing Street, S.W.1, 23rd February, 1935.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to refer to Treasury letter S.37467 of the 4th of May, 1933*, concurring in the terms of a draft of a letter to be addressed to the India Office on the subject of the contribution payable by His Majesty's Government in respect of expenditure on the Civil Hospital at Aden, and to request you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Government of India state that the estimated total capital expenditure from 1st April, 1931, to complete the scheme which was sanctioned in 1930–31 will amount to Rs.73,596 (£5,519 14*s.*). His Majesty's Government's share (40 per cent) of this expenditure will accordingly be £2,207 17*s.* 6*d.* (as compared with the estimate of £2,442 to 31st March, 1933, and £720 in 1933–34 and 1934–35, or an estimate of £3,162 in all). The reduction is stated to be due to the very low rates quoted by the contractors, owing to keen competition resulting from the slump in private building in the town.

2. The Chief Commissioner has, however, submitted for the approval of the Government of India proposals for further construction at the hospital as follows:—

(*a*) a covered passage from the paying patients ward to the tuberculosis ward, required owing to the fact that new additions to the hospital are at a distance from one another and walking to and from them in the open in the intense heat of the summer imposes a severe strain on the hospital staff;

(*b*) a verandah on the eastern side of the tuberculosis ward which will greatly add to the comfort of the patients, especially during the summer;

and he estimates that this additional work will cost Rs.3,195 (approximately £240).

3. In submitting his recommendation, the Chief Commissioner states that on a recent visit he fully satisfied himself that the works are not only necessary but they are urgently required in the interests of the patients as well as the medical and nursing staff of the hospital. The necessity for these additional works was not foreseen when the original 1930–31 programme was under consideration. The Government of India and the Secretary of State for India concur in the Chief Commissioner's recommendation.

4. As regards the question of His Majesty's Government's share of the expenditure on the additional works, the Government of India suggest that this share should be fixed at one-half for the same reason as that advanced for the increase in His Majesty's Government's contribution towards the recurrent expenses of the hospital. In this connexion attention is invited to Treasury letter S.37467/2 of the 31st of August, 1934†.

5. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister considers that the additional works referred to in paragraph 2 above are necessary and the suggestion that His Majesty's Government should bear a moiety of the cost is reasonable.

6. A sum of £500 has been provided for a share of any expenditure which may be approved by His Majesty's Government on capital works at the Civil Hospital under Head 2 (*b*) of the Estimates for Aden Services 1935–36 forwarded to the Treasury under cover of Colonial Office letter of 25th January, 1935‡, and I am accordingly to request that their Lordships will give their covering sanction to the acceptance of charges of approximately £120 in respect of His Majesty's Government's share (one-half) of the cost of the additional works proposed in paragraph 2 above.

I am, &c.,

H. R. COWELL.

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* No. 22 in Middle East No. 46. † No. 27 in Middle East No. 52. ‡ No. 3.

78046/35 [No. 7]. No. 12.

TREASURY

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

S.37467/2.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 26th April, 1935.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Cowell's letter of the 23rd February* relative to the contribution payable by His Majesty's Government in respect of expenditure on the Civil Hospital at Aden.

My Lords note that the Government of India state that the estimated total capital expenditure on the scheme sanctioned in 1930–31 is Rs.73,596 (£5,519 14*s.*). His Majesty's Government's share (40 per cent) of this expenditure has accordingly amounted to £2,207 17*s.* 6*d.* (as compared with the former estimate of £3,162).

My Lords also observe that the Government of India now contemplate further construction at the hospital at an estimated cost of Rs.3,195 (approximately £240) and that they suggest that His Majesty's Government's contribution towards the cost of the additional works should be fixed at one-half, having regard to the proportion of patients from outside the Settlement treated at the hospital.

In reply I am to request you to inform Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister that My Lords sanction the basis of contribution now proposed. They are accordingly prepared to authorize the charge to Head 2 (*b*) of the Aden Services Estimates 1935–36 of a sum of approximately £120, being one-half of the cost of the additional works.

I am to add that Their Lordships desire to be consulted before any further expenditure on capital works is incurred.

I am, &c.,

J. A. BARLOW.

78046/35 [No. 8]. No. 13.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

INDIA OFFICE.

[*Answered by No. 14.*]

SIR, Downing Street, S.W.1, 2nd May, 1935.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to refer to your letter of the 28th of January† regarding certain additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Aden and the division of the expenditure between Imperial and Indian revenues, and to inform you that, after consultation with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he agrees that these works should be undertaken and accepts the proposal that a moiety of the cost of the additional works, which it is understood will amount to approximately Rs.3,195 or £240, should be borne by His Majesty's Government.

2. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will be obliged if he can be consulted before any further expenditure on capital works is incurred.

I am, &c.,

H. R. COWELL.

78046/35 [No. 9]. No. 14.

INDIA OFFICE

to

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT).

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 13th May, 1935.)

10th May, 1935.

Your express letter of 22nd December. Additions and alterations to Civil Hospital, Aden. Your proposals approved. His Majesty's Government agree to bear moiety of expenditure involved, but wish to be consulted before any further expenditure on capital works is incurred.

The issue of the above has been authorized.

J. C. WALTON.

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* No. 11. † No. 10.

78046/35 [No. 13]. No. 15.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT)

to

INDIA OFFICE.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 28th August, 1935.)

No. F.288-A/34. Simla, 12th August, 1935.

Construction of sullage water drainage at the Civil Hospital, Aden.

Reference correspondence resting with your express letter dated the 10th May, 1935*.

2. From the marginally-noted communications† received from the Chief Commissioner, Aden, copies of which have already been furnished to the India Office, it will be observed that the construction of sullage water drainage is considered essential on grounds of health. The estimated cost of this work was previously reported to be Rs.6,838/- (works-outlay) but owing to the prevailing favourable contract rates this year, the Chief Commissioner anticipates that the work in question could be completed within a sum of Rs.4,700/- (works-outlay). There will be, in addition, departmental charges of Rs.1,152/- which will bring the total estimated cost of the work to Rs.5,852/-. In view of the fact that the construction of the sullage water drainage is urgent in itself and that it would be more economical to undertake the work immediately on account of the favourable low rates, the Government of India propose to sanction the scheme, subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the entire charge, in accordance with the proposals contained in paragraph 2 of this Department's letter dated the 19th July, 1935‡. The issue of orders by telegram is requested.

The issue of the above has been authorized.

Addl. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

78029/35 [No. 1]. No. 16.

INDIA OFFICE

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

[*Answered by No. 18.*]

SIR, Whitehall, S.W.1, 11th September, 1935.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward copy of papers§ on the subject of capital expenditure in Aden, and to say that he concurs in the views expressed by the Government of India.

I am to enquire whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies is prepared to accept the suggestions of the Government of India in regard to future expenditure upon public works and to accord the sanction of His Majesty's Government to the expenditure involved in the construction of quarters for three harbour police inspectors at Tawahi.

I am, &c.,

M. J. CLAUSON.

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* No. 14. † Enclosures 1 and 3 in 37946/34 [No. 18], Enclosure 1 in 78046/35 [No. 3], and Enclosure in 78046/35 [No. 12]: not printed. ‡ Enclosure in No. 16.
§ 1st Enclosure only printed.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Simla, 19th July, 1935.

(No. F.377-A/34.)

Capital expenditure in Aden.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner, Aden, has asked for sanction to the construction of quarters for three Harbour Police Inspectors at Tawahi at an estimated cost of Rs.25,844/- (rupees twenty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-four) (excluding departmental charges at 24½ per cent), *vide* (*i*) Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Aden, No. 6039, dated 29th September, 1934 (with enclosures), (*ii*) Telegram to the Chief Commissioner, Aden, No. AW18, dated the 10th October, 1934, (*iii*) Telegram from the Chief Commissioner, Aden, No. 6319, dated the 12th October, 1934. It has been represented that the scheme was administratively sanctioned by the Government of Bombay as early as in 1912, but that it was not possible to allot funds owing to financial considerations. The three inspectors for whom quarters are proposed are now living in private buildings rented by Government at Rs.1,380/- per annum, as Police Inspectors are entitled to rent free quarters. The private buildings are reported to be shaky and unsafe besides lacking adequate accommodation and comfort. If the necessary repairs and improvements are carried out by the owners, additional rent will have to be paid to them. The Chief Commissioner does not consider it, however, advantageous to have these improvements carried out at additional expense to Government. It has been reported that the scheme, which was originally estimated in 1912 to cost Rs.45,000/-, has been reduced to Rs.25,844/- on account of cheap labour and material available at present.

2. The Government of India realize the urgency of the scheme and the advantages which will accrue as a result of the early construction of the quarters. They consider, however, that in view of the impending transfer of Aden from British India and of the fact that the Government of India will receive no consideration for the building in Aden which will be handed over to His Majesty's Government, they would not be justified at the present juncture, in embarking on any schemes of large expenditure from Indian Revenues. At the same time in view of the practical difficulties and disadvantages which would result from the holding up of such urgent schemes, the Government of India have formulated the following suggestions:—

(*a*) Expenditure on urgent minor works costing not more than Rs.5,000/- should be dealt with as at present by the Government of India and financed by them, so long as Aden is under their control.

(*b*) The expenditure on urgent works, the cost of which exceeds Rs.5,000/-, should be debited to His Majesty's Government, whose sanction will be obtained in each case before any commitments are undertaken. I am to request that the acceptance of these principles by His Majesty's Government may be obtained and further that they may be moved to accord sanction to the expenditure involved on the construction of quarters for the three Harbour Inspectors referred to above. Half of the expenditure will be borne by the Harbour Port Trust and only the other half, viz., Rs.12,922/-, together with departmental charges amounting to Rs.3,166/- (roundly), will be chargeable to His Majesty's Government. In this connexion I am to observe that under the existing arrangements, His Majesty's Government would in any case have been liable for 29 per cent of the cost of the new buildings as they are required for the Aden Police.

3. If His Majesty's Government accept the proposals it is proposed to start the works during the current financial year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) [*Signature illegible*],

For Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

78046/35 [No. 14]. No. 17.

INDIA OFFICE

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, India Office, S.W.1, 24th September, 1935.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to refer to the correspondence* noted in the margin regarding the construction of sullage water drainage at the Civil Hospital at Aden.

2. I am to say that the Secretary of State is in agreement with the Government of India's recommendations and he would propose to sanction the scheme, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the entire cost, in accordance with the proposals contained in India Office letter of the 11th September†.

I am, &c.,
M. J. CLAUSON.

78029/35 [No. 2]. No. 18.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

INDIA OFFICE.

[*Answered by 78029/36 [No. 1] in Middle East No. 59.*]

SIR, Downing Street, 20th November, 1935.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary MacDonald to refer to your letter of the 11th September† regarding a proposal made by the Government of India in respect of capital expenditure in Aden.

2. The proposal made by the Government of India is—

(*a*) that expenditure on urgent minor works costing not more than Rs.5,000 should be dealt with as at present by the Government of India and financed by them so long as Aden is under their control; and

(*b*) that expenditure on urgent works the cost of which exceeds Rs.5,000 should be debited to His Majesty's Government, whose sanction would be obtained in each case before any commitments are undertaken.

3. The Government of India also suggest that the proposed new arrangement should apply to the expenditure on certain urgent public works for which the Chief Commissioner has sought sanction, viz.,

(*a*) the construction of quarters for three Harbour Police Inspectors at Tawahi—Rs.16,088‡; and

(*b*) construction of sullage water drainage at the Civil Hospital—Rs.5,852§.

4. It is observed that in paragraph 2 of their letter of the 19th July‡, the Government of India refer to the fact that they will receive no consideration for the buildings in Aden which will be handed over to His Majesty's Government on the transfer of Aden from British India. If it may be assumed that the Government of India accept the principle that Government buildings in Aden will be handed over free of charge to His Majesty's Government on the transfer of Aden from British India, the Secretary of State will be prepared to invite the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to accept the proposal that the cost of the two works referred to in paragraph 3 above should be met from Imperial funds.

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* Enclosures in 37946/34 [No. 18], and 78046/35 [Nos. 3 and 12]: not printed, and [No. 15].
† No. 16. ‡ *See* Enclosure 1 in No. 16. § *See* No. 15.

5. Before approaching the Treasury in the matter, however, Mr. MacDonald would wish to be furnished with a statement showing any other urgent public works likely to be required before the separation of Aden from British India is effected, together with an estimate of the cost of such works.

6. Since some time may elapse before a decision regarding the question of principle is reached, I am to suggest that the Government of India might be asked to agree that the two specific cases referred to in paragraph 3 above should be dealt with on the basis of the existing arrangements without prejudice to the ultimate decision as to the incidence of cost. If this suggestion commends itself to the Government of India, Mr. MacDonald will be prepared, on the receipt of information to this effect, to seek the sanction of the Treasury for proceeding with the works. If at a later date it is decided that His Majesty's Government should accept entire responsibility for these works, the necessary financial adjustment can then be made.

I am, &c.,
K. W. BLAXTER.

78029/35 [No. 4]. No. 19.

INDIA OFFICE

to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT).

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 17th December, 1935.)

SIR, Whitehall, S.W.1, 16th December, 1935.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to refer to the Government of India's letter of 19th July*, containing proposals for the apportionment of future capital expenditure at Aden, and for a scheme for the construction of quarters for three harbour police inspectors at Tawahi, and to the Government of India's express letter of 12th August†, containing proposals for the construction of sullage water drainage at the Civil Hospital at Aden.

2. I am now to forward a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office‡ in reply to these proposals, and to request that the Secretary of State may be supplied with the information desired by the Colonial Office, see paragraph 5 of their letter.

3. It will be seen that the Colonial Office will be prepared to invite the Treasury to accept the two proposals relating to the harbour police inspectors and to the Civil Hospital. But in view of the delay which seems likely to elapse before the question of principle is settled, the Marquess of Zetland is disposed to accept the suggestion contained in paragraph 6 of the Colonial Office letter. He observes from the Government of India's letters under reference that the two specific proposals are matters of some urgency, and he therefore proposes, if the Government of India concur, to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the two schemes may be dealt with on the basis of existing arrangements without prejudice to the ultimate decision as to the incidence of cost, and to request him urgently to seek the sanction of the Treasury for proceeding with the works. I am to request that the Government of India's reply to this proposal may be communicated to the Secretary of State by telegraph.

I am, &c.,
J. C. WALTON.

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* Enclosure 1 in No. 16. † No. 15. ‡ No. 18.

3. ESTABLISHMENT

(i) Subsistence and Travelling Allowances

78055/35 [No. 3]. No. 20.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)
to
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY (RESIDENT).

[*Answered by No. 21.*]

MY DEAR REILLY, Downing Street, 12th March, 1935.

In answer to your letter of the 5th December, 1934*, regarding the revision of the travelling and daily allowances paid to certain of the staff at Aden, we have now heard from the India Office that the Government of India have introduced certain revised rates applicable to the Protectorate. So far as the Arabic staff are concerned, these revised rates take the place of the proposals made in your despatch No. 166 of the 27th June last and we have no comment to offer on the matter, as the staff in question are servants of the Government of India, and come under Indian regulations. So far as the Regulations affect the " Political " Officers (Lake, Ingrams, Hamilton and Seager), as you are aware, we agreed to revised rates in their case in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 132 of the 17th of November, 1934†. The only difference between the rates sanctioned by us and those sanctioned by the revised Government of India Regulations appears to be a reduction in the mileage rate from 8 annas to 6 annas a mile. You appear to have agreed for the sake of uniformity to this reduction in your letter of the 1st of December, 1934‡, to Caroe, but we should be glad if you would inform us whether you recommend that this reduction should be enforced, and if so from what date you propose enforcing it. The Government of India favours uniformity, but if you feel on reconsideration that the rate of 8 annas a mile is still justified we should be prepared to support its continuance *vis-à-vis* the India Office so far as our " Political " Officers are concerned.

Yours, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

78055/35 [No. 4]. No. 21.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY (RESIDENT)
to
MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE).

(Received 15th April, 1935.)

MY DEAR COWELL, The Residency, Aden, 29th March, 1935.

Thank you for your letter of the 12th March, 1935§.

I have discussed the point raised in it with Lake and the Political Officers here, and they agree that the rate of 6 annas is in fact sufficient to cover actual cost, and I consider that for the sake of uniformity the reduction of 8 annas to 6 annas should be enforced. I propose that this should be done from the 1st of April, 1935.

Yours, &c.,
B. R. REILLY.

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* No. 65 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 62 in Middle East No. 52.
‡ Enclosure 2 in 78055/35 [No. 7]: not printed. § No. 20.

(ii) Acting Allowances

78010/35 [No. 1]. No. 22.

THE RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 1st April, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 23.*]

(No. 69.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 20th March, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 23 of 14th February, 1935*.

2. In accordance with your instructions, Mr. Ingrams has drawn for the period of Colonel Lake's absence the special pay which is received from the Indian Government.

3. I wish, however, to refer you to paragraph 2 of my despatch No. 243 of 12th September, 1934†, in which I recommended that Colonel Lake should be granted a special duty allowance equivalent to the sum of any allowances which he should forfeit during his absence in Sana'a. I now desire to repeat this recommendation, and I propose that this duty allowance be fixed at the rate of £90 a year.

I have, &c.,
B. R. REILLY,
Resident, etc.

78010/35 [No. 2]. No. 23.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE RESIDENT.

(No. 46.)

SIR, Downing Street, 11th April, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 69 of the 20th March‡ regarding the payment to Mr. Ingrams of the allowance at the rate of £90 per annum (Rs.100 per month) received from the Government of India for work in connexion with the civil administration of the Settlement, and the question of the grant of an equivalent allowance to Lieutenant-Colonel Lake for the period of his absence at Sana'a, and to inform you that I had not overlooked the recommendation in paragraph 2 of your despatch No. 243 of the 12th September, 1934†. In view, however, of the recommendation in your despatch under acknowledgment, I have considered the matter further, but having regard to the fact that the special allowance received from the Government of India is paid for work in connexion with the civil administration of the Settlement and that Lieutenant-Colonel Lake did not perform the work during his absence at Sana'a, I do not consider that it is necessary to compensate him for the loss of the allowance, and in the circumstances I do not feel able to sanction the payment to him of the special duty allowance which you recommend.

I have, &c.,
P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

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* No. 67 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 63 in Middle East No. 52. ‡ No. 22.

(iii) Passages for Wives of Officials on Tour

78083/35 [No. 1]. No. 24.

THE ACTING RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 17th June, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 27.*]

(No. 143.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 31st May, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your Accounts despatch No. 11 of 4th April*, in the enclosure to which the cost of the passages paid for Mrs. Ingrams and two servants from Aden to Mukalla while accompanying Mr. Ingrams on his tour through the Hadhramaut is queried, and to request that consideration may be given to the payment of passages in such circumstances.

2. I understand that there are precedents in other dependencies in which Colonial Service Officers are serving for the grant of free passages by steamer to wives accompanying their husbands on tour, and in any case the assistance of an officer's wife may often result in advantage to public business. But whatever may be your decision on this point I am of opinion that provision for servants is essential, and for a tour of over two months two servants are not excessive.

I have, &c.,

M. C. LAKE,

Acting Resident, &c.

78083/35 [No. 2]. No. 25.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

MR. W. D. WILKINSON (TREASURY).

[*Answered by No. 26.*]

DEAR WILKINSON, Downing Street, S.W.1, 2nd August, 1935.

At the end of last year Mr. W. H. Ingrams, the First Political Officer at Aden, was sent by the Resident on an extended tour of the Hadhramaut, a remote part of the Aden Protectorate where few white people go, with the object of obtaining information about the country and the habits of the people. The tour lasted two months, and involved a sea journey from Aden to Mukalla, and the Resident authorized the payment to Mr. Ingrams of his usual substantive allowance of Rs.7/8 a day (Treasury E.20798 of 3rd November, 1934†) together with the cost of the passages of himself, his wife, and two servants.

In the examination of the Resident's account the payment of £9 12*s.* 0*d.* in respect of the cost of the passages of Mrs. Ingrams and the two servants was queried and, in reply, the Resident has explained that in his opinion the payments should be allowed because the presence of Mrs. Ingrams assisted Mr. Ingrams in his official duties and also the provision for servants was essential.

Mrs. Ingrams' presence no doubt enabled Mr. Ingrams to obtain information which he could not otherwise have got and we are inclined to accept the passage charges. We should, however, be glad to have your concurrence to the Resident being informed that, in the case of special tours of this kind which are not often undertaken, passages for the officer's wife and such servants as the Resident certifies to be essential can be

* 197 G/11/34 Accts. [No. 5]: not printed.

† No. 61 in Middle East No. 52.

allowed at public expense. You will appreciate that it is usual in the East for an officer to be accompanied by his servant, and in the circumstances of the present case we consider that two servants would certainly be needed.

We propose to make it clear to the Resident that this concession would only apply in the case of occasional extended tours to remote parts of the Protectorate which had to be reached by sea and also that he must refer to us before granting any similar concession in the future.

Yours, &c.,

H. R. COWELL.

78083/35 [No. 3]. No. 26.

MR. H. R. FOYLE (TREASURY)

to

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE).

(E. 20798.)

DEAR COWELL, Treasury Chambers, S.W.1, 5th September, 1935.

Your letter to Wilkinson of the 2nd ultimo* regarding the passage expenses of Mrs. Ingrams and of two servants in respect of Ingrams' tour of the Hadhramaut.

I see no objection in principle to allowing the expenses of one servant in view of your assurance that it is usual for an officer in the East to be accompanied on a duty tour by his servant.

As regards the expenses of Mrs. Ingrams and of the second servant (who was presumably attendant upon her) the amount at issue is small and Mrs. Ingrams is stated to have assisted Ingrams so we can agree in the present instance, and if to do so would be in accordance with general practice in the Colonies, as to which I have no information, that would afford additional justification for charging the expenditure to the Vote.

Since, however, you propose to ask the Resident to obtain your prior sanction to future similar expenditure I ought to say that as regards servants the Foreign Office would normally allow a Consular Officer making a duty tour the travelling expenses of only one servant and I think I am right in saying that the necessity for a servant would arise only in Eastern countries.

The travelling expenses of a wife accompanying a Consular Officer on a duty tour would not normally be allowed and infrequent exceptions would be made only when, in certain countries, it would not be safe for the officer to leave his wife at home or if the presence of the wife were considered desirable in the public interest. In such cases a second servant would not normally be allowed.

I shall be glad if in any future case where it is proposed to pay a wife's travelling expenses you would make sure that it is really necessary in the public interest that she should accompany the officer, since it is not our general practice to allow a wife's travelling expenses if she accompanies the officer.

Yours, &c.,

H. R. FOYLE.

78083/35 [No. 4]. No. 27.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(No. 201.)

SIR, Downing Street, 23rd October, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to Colonel Lake's despatch No. 143 of the 31st of May† regarding the cost of the passages of Mrs. Ingrams and two servants from Aden to Makalla whilst accompanying Mr. Ingrams on his tour of the Hadhramaut and to inform you that I have given this matter further consideration.

2. In the exceptional circumstances of the present case I am prepared to authorize the acceptance as a charge against public funds of the cost of the passages of Mrs. Ingrams and two servants.

* No. 25.

† No. 24.

3. As regards any future cases in which it is considered desirable to pay the travelling expenses of the wife of an officer and an additional servant I have to request that my prior sanction may be obtained.

4. I have to explain that it is not the general practice to allow an officer to be reimbursed from public funds the cost of the passages of his wife and additional servant when she accompanies him on tour and my sanction will only be given when it can be shown that such action is justified because of exceptional circumstances or the presence of the wife is desirable in the public interest.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

(iv) Acting Arrangements during Resident's Leave

78065/35 [No. 3]. No. 28.

MR. K. W. BLAXTER (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

MR. J. G. LAITHWAITE (INDIA OFFICE).

[*Answered by Nos. 30 and 32.*]

MY DEAR LAITHWAITE, Downing Street, S.W.1, 11th February, 1935.

We have been considering here the pay arrangements which arise in connexion with the forthcoming leave of Reilly and Lake and the decision to post Sinclair to Aden last month.

2. As regards the Resident's leave, it has been decided that Lake should act during his absence and we would propose that Lake's pay during the acting period should follow what was approved when Champion acted as Resident in 1933. The agreed arrangements in regard to Champion's pay were set out in Colonial Office letter to the India Office of the 19th April, 1933*. We have accordingly included in the Aden Estimates which have now been submitted to the Treasury provision on the following basis for Lake's salary for the five months during which he will act as Resident.

	£
Half Colonial Service Resident's pay of £2,250	1,125
Half Lake's salary of £1,000	500
	1,625
Less 5 per cent cut	81
	£1,544

For five months = £643—shared in moieties by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. In addition he would draw the Resident's sumptuary allowance for this period, and his duty allowance and conveyance allowance as Political Secretary will cease.

3. If you agree to this you will no doubt ascertain in due course whether the Government of India also approve, but we have not yet heard that the Treasury have approved the Estimates, and I therefore suggest that you wait until it is known that the Treasury agree before referring the matter to the Government of India. I will let you know as soon as we get the Treasury reply to the Estimates.

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* No. 58 in Middle East No. 46.

4. As to Sinclair's salary, while he acts as Political Secretary, we have made provision in the Estimates of a round sum to cover this for the five months in question. We suggest that in addition Sinclair should draw Lake's conveyance allowance of £90 per annum, but not his duty allowance. You will remember that at the time when Rivett Carnac acted as Political Secretary during Champion's absence at Sana'a, the latter's duty allowance was not paid to Rivett Carnac on the ground that the allowance was in the nature of a personal allowance. The same is the case in respect of Lake's duty allowance and we feel that it should not be transferred to Sinclair.

5. Lastly, there is the question of Sinclair's passage to Aden and his pay up to the date, at the beginning of April, when he commences to act as Political Secretary. It is true that we have laid it down that Sinclair will under-study the Political Secretary during this period, but even so we do not feel that any cost in respect of him should fall on His Majesty's Government until the date when he commences his duties as acting Political Secretary. While we appreciate the point of view of the Government of India regarding the alternation of posts which gave rise to the decision to post Sinclair to Aden in January, the fact remains that there would have been no difficulty in carrying on with the staff available at Aden without Sinclair. In other words, the decision to adhere strictly to the convention has resulted in an extra officer being posted to Aden for a period of seven months when on the basis of staff requirements, he was not wanted. Ingrams could have stepped into Lake's shoes and the other two Political Officers could have carried on the work satisfactorily. While, therefore, we have provided for Sinclair's salary as acting Political Secretary in our Estimates (subject to Treasury approval) we consider that his salary up to the date of Reilly's departure on leave, and also his passage to Aden, should be borne by the Government of India.

6. Will you kindly let us know whether this proposal is agreeable to the India Office and the Government of India?

Yours, &c.,

K. W. BLAXTER.

78065/35 [No. 7]. No. 29.

MR. K. W. BLAXTER (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

MR. H. R. FOYLE (TREASURY).

DEAR FOYLE, Downing Street, S.W.1, 5th March, 1935.

Will you kindly refer to your letter to me No. S.21238/09 of the 12th February*, regarding the provision of £650 in the Aden Estimates, 1935/36, in respect of the salary of the Indian Service official who will act for the Political Secretary from April next while the latter is acting as Resident. You will remember that this provision has been left in the Estimates on the understanding that it was without prejudice to the eventual decision on the matter, and I said that I would write to you in order to explain the position which has arisen.

You will recall that there was a re-organization of the staff at Aden in 1932. The proposed re-organization was set out in our letter to the Treasury of the 10th May, 1932†, to which you replied in your letter E.19172/3 of the 2nd July, 1932‡. The position is that the Government of India are entitled to two political posts at Aden, viz., the Civil Secretary and either the Resident or the Political Secretary. As a special case the Government of India agreed to Lake acting as Political Secretary in 1933 when Champion acted as Resident. This meant that for the time being there was only one officer of the Indian Political Department at Aden, viz., the Civil Secretary. The Government of India agreed to this special arrangement at the time, firstly because the man who at that time held the post of Civil Secretary was not considered altogether suitable to act as Political Secretary, and also because it was thought then that the transfer of Aden to His Majesty's Government was likely to take place in the fairly near future.

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* 78071/35 [No. 5]: not printed.

† No. 75 in Middle East No. 34.

‡ No. 78 in Middle East No. 34.

It is now clear, however, that the proposed transfer is not likely to take place for at any rate two or three years, and the Government of India therefore insist that the original arrangement should be reverted to. The arrangement as laid down in the correspondence is that when the Resident is an officer of the Colonial Service, the Political Secretary should be an officer of the Indian Political Department. There is no specific reference to acting arrangements, but it is a natural corollary that when the Political Secretary acts as Resident in the latter's absence on leave, the post of Political Secretary should be filled by an Indian officer. It would not have been possible for the present Civil Secretary (Hickinbotham) to act as Political Secretary as that would have left the post of Civil Secretary unoccupied, and in order to give effect to the standing arrangements with the Government of India, it was necessary to bring in an additional Indian officer for the time being. This officer is Sinclair. Incidentally, it is, I understand proposed that when the Resident returns from leave in the autumn Hickinbotham is to return to India and Sinclair should succeed him as Civil Secretary.

The Government of India pressed most strongly for these arrangements, both on the ground that they were in accordance with the standing convention and also on the ground that if they were not accepted, serious cadre difficulties would arise for them. It was necessary to take immediate action as Sinclair's leave in England was about to expire and the India Office had to decide at short notice to post him to Aden.

At our discussion with the India Office on the matter, they pointed out that they were entitled to two posts at Aden, and that if the Colonial Office were unable to agree to the posting of Sinclair to Aden and insisted on Ingrams acting as Political Secretary, the Government of India, in order to meet the situation, would probably decide to send a Resident from India to act for Reilly. The enclosed statement shows that an arrangement of this sort would have cost His Majesty's Government considerably more than the arrangement which has been agreed upon.

Sinclair arrived at Aden early in February and the question has also arisen as to who is to pay his salary for the months of February and March, until he commences to act as Political Secretary. We have been disposed to think that the Government of India should accept responsibility for his salary for this period, but the India Office are opposed to this. They point out that by agreeing as a special case in 1933 to Lake acting as Political Secretary instead of an Indian Service officer, His Majesty's Government saved the salary of the latter officer for the period in question. This is of course correct.

The position is really that the staff situation has changed since 1932. We have now got four posts at Aden and there is no difficulty so far as we are concerned in the Political Secretary acting as Resident and the First Political Officer acting as Political Secretary. There are still two other Political Officers to carry on the work. From our point of view, therefore, there is no need to import an extra Indian officer into Aden to act as Political Secretary. On the other hand the Government of India take their stand on the fact that they are entitled to two posts at Aden and that it is no affair of theirs if we have chosen to increase our staff, and that if we wish to employ our staff to act in posts for which they are entitled to find the incumbent, it puts them in staff difficulties.

You will see from the 1932 correspondence to which I have referred that it was agreed that when the Political Secretaryship was filled by an Indian officer, no more would be paid by His Majesty's Government than the scale of emoluments of a Colonial Service Officer. If we agree to pay Sinclair's salary for the months of February and March we might as a *quid pro quo* ask the Government of India to pay any sum in respect of Sinclair's salary while he acts as Political Secretary in excess of the salary of our own Political Secretary. The correspondence actually only covers the time when there is an Indian officer holding the substantive post of Political Secretary, but it is a natural corollary to apply it to an acting period also. Sinclair's salary is R. 1,700 per month, plus £30 per month overseas pay, so there would be a substantial saving to us.

I think that much the most satisfactory way of settling these points will be if Laithwaite and I can have a talk with you. Perhaps therefore when you have had an opportunity of looking into the matter you would suggest a time when we can have a discussion.

Yours, &c.,

K. W. BLAXTER.

Enclosure in No. 29.

ADEN—SUBSTITUTION.

	Cost to His Majesty's Government.
	£
Colonel Lake acting as Resident for 5 months (i.e., half actual pay as Acting Resident)	322
Captain Sinclair as Political Secretary for 5 months	650
	972
Less: Colonel Lake's normal pay for 5 months (5/12ths of £1,050)	440
Additional cost to Colonial Office of above arrangement	£532

Major Wightwick acting as Resident for 5 months (on basis of cost of Mission to Sanaa)—

Pay	610
*Contributions	440
Cost to Colonial Office	†£1,050

* Leave, pension, passages, travelling.

† This represents His Majesty's Government's share (one half) of the actual expenditure on Major Wightwick for 5 months.

78065/35 [No. 11]. No. 30.

MR. J. G. LAITHWAITE (INDIA OFFICE)

to

MR. K. W. BLAXTER (COLONIAL OFFICE).

[*Answered by 78065/35 [No. 15]: not printed.*]

MY DEAR BLAXTER, Whitehall, S.W.1, 5th April, 1935.

In the light of our informal discussions about Captain Sinclair's pay at Aden, I write to suggest that the question should be settled along the following lines:—

The Colonial Office to pay:—

1. Salary and a pension contribution at the rate of £100 per annum agreed in 1932, whilst Captain Sinclair is under-studying Colonel Lake;

2. At the rate of:—
   (*a*) £900 salary,
   (*b*) £100 marriage allowance,
   (*c*) £90 conveyance allowance,
   (*d*) £100 pension contribution,

for the period of nine months whilst Captain Sinclair is Acting Political Secretary. These sums will be subject to any economy cut still in force (perhaps you could let me know the position regarding this) and item (*b*) is to be paid direct to the Government of India funds.

No claim on the other hand to be made by us in respect of Captain Sinclair's passage out to Aden and Indian revenues to pay the balance of the salary due to Captain Sinclair whilst he is Acting Political Secretary.

Will you let me know if you agree?

Yours, &c.,

J. G. LAITHWAITE.

78065/35 [No. 10]. No. 31.

MR. K. W. BLAXTER (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

MR. J. G. LAITHWAITE (INDIA OFFICE).

[*Answered by No. 32.*]

MY DEAR LAITHWAITE, Downing Street, S.W.1, 8th April, 1935.

Will you please refer to paragraphs 2 and 3 of my semi-official letter to you of the 11th February* in which I dealt with Lake's pay during the coming period when he will act as Resident.

We have now received a reply from the Treasury regarding the Aden Estimates for 1935-36, and with it, their sanction for the arrangements set out in paragraph 2 of my semi-official letter under reference. Will you therefore kindly let me know whether you agree to the proposals set out in paragraph 2 of my letter? If so, we propose to send a despatch to Aden saying that, with the concurrence of the Treasury and the India Office, these arrangements are approved. We ought, I think, to get this off pretty soon now as the Resident will be leaving before long, so perhaps you can let me have an early reply.

Yours, &c.,

K. W. BLAXTER.

78065/35 [No. 12]. No. 32.

MR. J. G. LAITHWAITE (INDIA OFFICE)

to

MR. K. W. BLAXTER (COLONIAL OFFICE).

MY DEAR BLAXTER, Whitehall, S.W.1, 12th April, 1935.

Many thanks for your letter of 8th April†. We are ready to accept the arrangement about Colonel Lake's pay whilst Acting Resident at Aden proposed in paragraph 2 of your demi-official letter of 11th February‡.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. LAITHWAITE.

78065/35 [No. 13]. No. 33.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

[*Answered by 78065/35 [No. 16]: not printed.*]

(No. 55A.)

SIR, Downing Street, 17th April, 1935.

I have the honour to inform you that I have under consideration the emoluments which should be drawn by Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake for the forthcoming period when in your absence he will act as Resident and Chief Commissioner at Aden, and that, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Secretary of

* No. 28. † No. 31. ‡ No. 28.

State for India, I now approve the payment to Lieutenant-Colonel Lake during the period of your absence of remuneration at the rate of £1,544 per annum, calculated as under:—

		£	s.	d.
Half Colonial Service Resident's pay of £2,250	=	1,125	0	0
Half Lieutenant-Colonel Lake's salary of £1,000	=	500	0	0
		£1,625	0	0
Less 5 per cent cut		81	5	0
		£1,543	15	0

This pay will be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. In addition Lieutenant-Colonel Lake will draw your sumptuary allowance for this period a moiety being charged to His Majesty's Government and his duty allowance and conveyance allowance as Political Secretary will cease.

2. These arrangements follow those sanctioned when Mr. R. S. Champion acted as Resident and Chief Commissioner in 1933.

I have, &c.,

P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

78065/35 [No. 25]. No. 34.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

TREASURY.

[*Answered by No. 35.*]

SIR, Downing Street, 21st August, 1935.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary MacDonald to refer to the semi-official letter from this Department of the 5th March last* regarding the arrangements for filling the post of Political Secretary at Aden during the period that the substantive holder of the post (Lieutenant-Colonel Lake) is acting as Resident and to request you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that agreement has now been reached with the India Office on this matter.

2. During the above period the post of Political Secretary is being filled by Captain Sinclair of the Indian Civil Service and although Lieutenant-Colonel Lake did not vacate the post until 17th April, 1935, it was necessary, for the reasons set out in Mr. Blaxter's letter of the 5th March, for Captain Sinclair to arrive in Aden early in February.

3. It is accordingly proposed that from the 5th February, the date of Captain Sinclair's arrival in Aden, until the 15th September, the date when Lieutenant-Colonel Lake reverts to his substantive post on the return of the Resident, His Majesty's Government should, on the analogy of the arrangement agreed to in Mr. Foyle's letter to Mr. Blaxter [? Mr. Howard] No. E.19172/3 of 24th August, 1932†, pay to the Indian Government a sum equivalent to the emoluments of a Political Secretary, i.e., £900 per annum (being the minimum of the salary scale of the present Political Secretary), less economy cut of 3¾ per cent up to the 30th June, plus £100 per annum duty allowance, plus £100 per annum pension contribution for the period 5th February, 1935, to 15th September; in all approximately £660. In addition whilst Captain Sinclair is actually performing the duties of Political Secretary he will be paid direct from United Kingdom funds the usual Conveyance Allowance of £90 per annum attached to the post.

4. No payment is to be made from United Kingdom funds in respect of Captain Sinclair's passage to Aden or his salary during that period, and the Government of India will continue to pay him his normal Indian emoluments (which are in excess of the emoluments referred to above) during the whole period.

5. I am to request that their Lordships may be moved to sanction the arrangements set out in this letter.

I am, &c.,

H. R. COWELL.

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* No. 29. † No. 83 in Middle East No. 34.

78065/35 [No. 26]. No. 35.

TREASURY

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

(E. 19172/4.)

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 28th August, 1935.

In reply to Mr. Cowell's letter of the 21st instant* I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, subject to what is stated below, They sanction the financial arrangements therein proposed in connexion with the employment at Aden of Captain Sinclair of the Indian Civil Service for the period 5th February to 15th September, 1935, during the major portion of which he is filling the post of Political Secretary while the substantive holder thereof, Lieutenant-Colonel Lake is acting as Resident.

If the rate of pension contribution proposed, £100 per annum, is in excess of what is appropriate to Captain Sinclair it should be reduced suitably, as was proposed in Mr. Howard's letter dated the 22nd August, 1932†.

I am, &c.,

JAMES RAE.

(v) Accommodation of Political Staff

78044/35 [No. 1]. No. 36.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 16th December, 1935.)

[Answered by 78044/36 [No. 3].]

(No. 368.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 4th December, 1935.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the housing of the Political Staff.

2. The present position is that an official house is provided for the Political Secretary on payment of rent, but the Political Officers have to provide their own accommodation. In seeking for this they are limited in their choice in that they are required to live in Aden town and not at Steamer Point. The Second Political Officer has been allowed to live at Sheikh Othman where there is also a large floating population of visitors from the Protectorate.

3. Apart from this consideration suitable housing accommodation in Aden is not easily found. The house occupied by the First Political Officer was previously occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Lake and though it is privately owned it has in the past been for the most part occupied by British officers. The Frontier Officer lives in a house belonging to the Aden Settlement, which was formerly a hospital and which was handed over to the Settlement when the Military Cantonment at Crater was abolished.

4. If these officers were to give up the houses in which they live they would be immediately taken by other residents or by firms for the use of their European employees. This would be a serious inconvenience for the Administration and it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to obtain other suitable accommodation, not only in the places where they are required to live but almost anywhere in Aden. On the other hand, it would be unreasonable to expect the officers concerned to pay the rental of their houses while they are on leave and their allowances are not payable.

5. The question of housing is of course even more acute at the present moment than it is in ordinary times, but it is not likely to improve greatly in the future.

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* No. 34. † No. 82 in Middle East No. 34.

6. In these circumstances I shall be grateful if consideration may be given to the provision of quarters for the Political Staff. I observe from the publication " Information as to the conditions and cost of living in the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories " that free and often furnished quarters are provided for officers of the Colonial Service in many Dependencies and I notice that free furnished quarters are provided in almost all the African Dependencies. I have already pointed out that the conditions in Aden approximate to those in British Somaliland, and as you have under consideration the question of adopting the British Somaliland leave and passage regulations for officers serving in Aden I trust you will find it possible to agree to this further assimilation, which is in conformity with what I believe to be the accepted policy of assimilating conditions of service throughout the Dependent Empire.

7. The financial effect of this proposal would be, first of all, a loss of revenue of the rent fixed by the Political Secretary for his house. The First Political Officer, Frontier Officer and Second Political Officer pay respectively Rs.75, Rs.70 and Rs.80 per mensem in rent. They also pay Rs.13 per mensem for hire of furniture. In the event of my proposal being approved there would be the alternative of buying houses, building new ones, or taking houses on rental, and, subject to your considering the former alternative more desirable, I would suggest the renting of houses on the ground of its simplicity. Taking the rental the officers pay at present the maximum cost would be £250 per annum.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY,

Resident, etc.

78044/35 [No. 2]. No. 37.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

TREASURY.

[Answered by 78044/36 [No. 1].]

SIR, Downing Street, 10th January, 1936.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Thomas to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a despatch* from the Resident at Aden on the subject of the provision of free quarters for the Political Staff.

2. In the Secretary of State's view there is much to be said in favour of Government providing suitable quarters for senior officers who are not normally domiciled in the Dependency. Newcomers arriving in small Dependencies may well find difficulty in procuring suitable housing accommodation for themselves and their wives. Moreover, as the Resident points out, the supply of accommodation in Aden is limited, and in the present state of affairs there is considerable congestion. The Secretary of State considers, therefore, that it is right that officers should be relieved of the needless inconvenience and anxiety which arises from the present system.

3. Mr. Thomas does not, however, consider that officers should be provided with free quarters. In Colonies outside Tropical Africa it is usual for officers provided with Government quarters to pay a percentage of salary by way of rent. In principle, there is no difference in the ultimate effect between paying a lower salary and providing free quarters and paying a higher salary from which rent is deducted. But in Colonies where Government quarters are provided for only a limited number of officials, the latter arrangement has the advantage that all the official salaries in the Dependency are expressed in terms of cash and the relation between the salaries of different posts and grades can easily be seen. For these reasons, it is not at present the policy of the Colonial Office to introduce the provision of free quarters in Dependencies where this system is not already in existence.

4. While, therefore, Mr. Thomas would not suggest that the Political Staff at Aden should be provided with Government quarters free of rent, he is of opinion that there are obvious advantages in Government acquiring quarters and leasing them to officers at economic rents, and, subject to the concurrence of their Lordships, he would propose to authorize the Resident to prepare and submit definite proposals on this basis.

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* No. 36.

5. A sum of £250 is being included in the Aden Estimates for 1936-37 in respect of rents to be paid by Government for the houses of the three Political Officers. The insertion of this amount is, of course, subject to the detailed proposals of the Resident being approved by the Treasury when they are received. A similar sum is being included under Exchequer Extra Receipts for the rents which will be paid to Government by the officers concerned.

6. In connexion with the above proposals, their Lordships are already aware of the arrangements under which the Political Secretary is provided with Government quarters for which a rental contribution of 10 per centum of his salary and local allowance is paid and credited to Exchequer Extra Receipts. (Treasury S. 33540—25.10.29*.)

I am, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

(vi) Clerical Staff of Arabic Branch

78073/35 [No. 1]. No. 38.

INDIA OFFICE
to
COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, 15th February, 1935.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to refer to Colonial Office letter of the 24th January, 1935†, regarding the staff of the Arabic Branch of the Residency at Aden, and to state that Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare notes the action which Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister proposes to take in the matter and has no observations to offer thereon.

I am, &c.,
J. C. WALTON.

78073/35 [No. 2]. No. 39.

COLONIAL OFFICE
to
TREASURY.

[*Answered by No. 40.*]

SIR, Downing Street, 28th February, 1935.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to refer to the letter from this Office of the 24th of January‡ forwarding copies of correspondence with the Resident at Aden and the India Office regarding the proposed additional staff and increased rates of pay for the Arabic Branch of the Residency and to request you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Secretary of State for India has noted the proposals in Colonial Office letter of the 24th of January and has no observations to offer thereon.

2. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is of the opinion that, in view of the increase both in the volume and scope of the work of the Arabic Branch, the Resident's proposals are justified and should be accepted with the exception that he prefers the alternative suggestion for the grant of a personal allowance to the Head Interpreter instead of a revised scale of salary.

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* 69279/29 [No. 26]: not printed. † No. 83 in Middle East No. 52.
‡ No. 84 in Middle East No. 52.

3. I am accordingly to request that Their Lordships may be moved to give their covering sanction to the engagement of two extra Assistant Interpreter Clerks, at the increase of the rates of pay of the Accountant and 3rd and 4th Interpreters as suggested in the enclosure to the Resident's despatch No. 313 of 28th November, 1934*, and the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 50/- a month to the Head Interpreter. The increase in establishment and rates of pay and the grant of the personal allowance it is suggested should take effect from 1st April next.

I am, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

78073/35 [No. 3]. No. 40.

TREASURY
to
COLONIAL OFFICE.

(E. 19607.)

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 13th March, 1935.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Cowell's letter of the 24th January last†, transmitting copies of correspondence with the Resident at Aden‡ and the India Office§, and of the 28th ultimo‖ regarding the proposed additional staff and increased rates of pay for the Arabic Branch of the Residency.

In reply I am to request you to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Their Lordships sanction, with effect from the 1st April, 1935, the engagement of two extra Assistant Interpreter Clerks, and the increase of the rates of pay of the Accountant and 3rd and 4th Interpreters, as detailed in the enclosure to the Resident's despatch No. 313 of 28th November, 1934*, and the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 50/- a month to the Head Interpreter.

I am, &c.,
JAMES RAE.

78073/35 [No. 4]. No. 41.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE RESIDENT.

(No. 35.)

SIR, Downing Street, 21st March, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 313 of the 28th of November, 1934*, regarding the proposed additional staff and increased rates of pay for the Arabic Branch of the Residency and to inform you that, after consultation with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I approve the engagement of two extra Assistant Interpreter Clerks and the increase of the rates of pay of the Accountant and 3rd and 4th Interpreters as detailed in the enclosure to your despatch.

2. With regard to the Head Interpreter, Khan Sahib Muhammed Salim, I prefer the alternative proposal recommended in paragraph 7 of your despatch and accordingly sanction the grant of a personal allowance of Rs.50/- a month.

3. The above increases in pay and the additions to the establishment may take effect from 1st April next.

I have, &c.,
P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

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* No. 82 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 84 in Middle East No. 52.
‡ No. 82 in Middle East No. 52. § No. 83 in Middle East No. 52. ‖ No. 39.

(vii) Remuneration of Political Clerk at Hodeida

78030/35 [No. 1]. No. 42.

THE ACTING RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 9th September, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 43.*]

(No. 264.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 27th August, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to Lord Passfield's despatch No. 82 dated 27th October, 1930*, regarding the appointment of Mr. Salih Ja'far Muhammad Salih Ja'far as Political Clerk at Hodeida in place of late Hasan Ibrahim Kanjuni.

2. Since his appointment Mr. Salih Ja'far has kept this Residency well informed of all events of importance in the Yemen, and has carried out his duties with tact and discretion. He is of much greater value than his predecessor and his knowledge of English greatly facilitates correspondence with him, and avoids very considerable duplication of work.

3. Mr. Salih Ja'far has now submitted a representation for a revision of his pay. The pay of the post was fixed in 1924 at Rs.175/- with no prospect of a rise. I consider that the present Political Clerk's appointment should rank with that of the Head Interpreter of this Residency, but without a personal allowance of Rs.50/- per mensem which the present Head Interpreter draws, and I accordingly recommend that his pay may now be fixed on an incremental basis in the scale of Rs.200–10–300 with effect from the 1st April, 1936.

4. I am making the necessary provision in the Budget Estimate for the next financial year.

I have, &c.,

M. C. LAKE.

78030/35 [No. 4]. No. 43.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(No. 228.)

SIR, Downing Street, 30th October, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Lake's despatch No. 264 of the 27th of August†, and to inform you that I approve the proposal that Mr. Salih Ja'far Muhammad Salih Ja'far, Political Clerk at Hodeida, should be placed on the salary scale of Rs.200–10–300 with effect from the 1st of April, 1936.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

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* 79300/30 [No. 5]: not printed. † No. 42.

(viii) Remuneration of Confidential Clerk

78094/35 [No. 1]. No. 44.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 2nd December, 1935.)

[*Answered by 78094/36 [No. 2] in Middle East No. 59.*]

(No. 352.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 20th November, 1935.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a proposal for the revision of the pay of Mr. P. S. Fernandes, Confidential Clerk of this Residency.

2. Mr. Fernandes joined the Residency Office in April, 1907. He was promoted to the post of Head Clerk on a salary of Rs.200–10–300 in 1922 and to that of the Confidential Clerk in 1929 on the same scale of pay, the maximum of which he reached in 1932.

3. Since the control of the Political work has been transferred from the Indian Government to the Home Government, the work has increased both in volume and importance. Formerly our dealings were confined to the tribes in the Protectorate. Now we have important relations beyond the Protectorate extending to the Yemen as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty of Sana'a. The addition to my staff of a Second Political Officer and a Frontier Officer has further increased the poltical work which falls very largely on the Confidential Clerk.

4. Mr. Fernandes has a thorough knowledge of the records. He is extremely hard-working and entirely trustworthy.

5. As stated above Mr. Fernandes' salary at present amounts to Rs.300/- per mensem which he has drawn for the last 3 years. I do not consider this sufficient remuneration for a man who holds a responsible and confidential position and who has served Government for 29 years with ability and integrity. In view of this and of the fact that his work had considerably increased as explained above, I sanctioned the revisioin of his pay to Rs.300–10–370 with effect from 1st October, 1935, under the financial powers delegated to me as Chief Commissioner in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. D.7877-Est-32, dated the 4th October, 1932, permitting Mr. Fernandes to draw the maximum, i.e., Rs.370/- from that date.

6. The Accountant-General, Bombay, has now pointed out that the powers referred to above do not apply to expenditure which is wholly or partly borne by His Majesty's Government and has asked that the sanction of Government be obtained to the revision of the pay of the Confidential Clerk.

The pay of the Confidential Clerk forms a part of the divisible expenditure—*vide* item 7 (2) of the Enclosure 2 to the Colonial Office letter dated 21st August, 1930*, to the Treasury, from which it will be seen that three-fourths of the pay is borne by His Majesty's Government and one-fourth by the Government of India.

7. As the major portion of the pay of the post of Confidential Clerk is borne by His Majesty's Government, I submit this case for your favourable consideration and recommend strongly that for the reasons stated in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 above, sanction be accorded to the revision of the scale of pay to Rs.200–10–370 with effect from 1st October, 1935, and that Mr. Fernandes, who has held the post for six years, be permitted to draw the maximum, i.e., 370/- with effect from that date. This revision may be treated as personal to Mr. Fernandes, or as an alternative I recommend that he be granted a personal allowance of Rs.70/- a month as sanctioned for Khan Sahib Muhammad Salim, Head Interpreter of this office—*vide* correspondence ending with Sir Cunliffe-Lister's despatch No. 35, dated 21st March, 1935†.

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* No. 28 in Middle East No. 34. † No. 41.

8. The extra expenditure involved for the six months of the current year will amount to Rs.420/-, three-fourths (Rs.315) of which is payable by His Majesty's Government and one-fourth (Rs.105) by the Government of India. This expenditure can be met from the savings anticipated in the sanctioned Budget Estimates under the Aden Sub-head of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services for 1935-36 and in the Budget estimate of the Government of India for the same year.

9. The necessary provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of the Government of India for the year 1936-37 and in the Estimates in item I (*a*) 1 under the Aden Sub-head of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote for 1936-37.

10. I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

I have, &c.,
B. R. REILLY,
Resident, etc.

B. PROTECTORATE AFFAIRS

1. INCREASE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF LEVIES

78047/35 [No. 9]. No. 45.

THE RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 10th June, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 46.*]

(Secret.) (No. 136.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 27th May, 1935.

I have the honour to forward as an enclosure to this despatch a copy of a letter* which I have received from the Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, in which he recommends an increase in the establishment of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

2. Air Commodore Portal in his letter has explained in great detail his reasons for submitting his recommendation. I am in complete agreement with him and I strongly recommend that the approval of His Majesty's Government be given to it.

3. In paragraph 7 (*d*) of his letter the Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, refers to the allocation of sixty-three of all ranks of the Levies for duties in aid of the civil power if required, and it will be seen from paragraph 7 that this force is also to provide reliefs and any necessary reinforcements for guards and pickets throughout the area to be protected. It was shown practically in 1932 that the Levies will be called upon in the event of civil disorder, not only to support, but also to *relieve* the police, most of whom must otherwise remain continuously on duty owing to their limited numbers. It will be remembered (see Mr. Narahari Rao's demi-official letter dated 21st October, 1933, to Mr. Laithwaite) that it was suggested to Sir Bernard Reilly at a conference at Delhi in January, 1933, that shortage of police should be made up for by extra troops, but so far as I know this has never been accepted by the authorities in London, and I desire to make it clear that the numbers of the Levies now asked for do not include any troops for the specific duty of relieving the police in purely police work during a time of emergency.

4. I am in agreement with what Air Commodore Portal states in paragraph 6 of his letter and consider that provision should be made for a situation when internal disorder and tribal raids occur simultaneously in the early stages of any disturbance.

5. Before the Great War, and up to July, 1915, a detachment of one officer and 50 other ranks from the Indian battalion stationed in Aden was permanently quartered in Sheikh Othman, its duties, as far as I remember, being precisely those for which

* Not printed.

the quartering of the Machine Gun Troop of the Aden Protectorate Levies is now recommended. It is of course obvious that the general improvement in security in the Protectorate during the last seven years makes such a detachment less necessary in normal times now than before the War, but it must be remembered that the proposed dispositions are intended to cover an abnormal situation in which a temporary loss of control in Aden itself must be expected to have a serious effect on our prestige throughout the Protectorate, and that the potential menace, namely a surprise night attack, is exactly the same now as twenty years ago and could not be met in time with troops brought from Khormaksar.

6. The following enclosures* are submitted additional to the letter to which reference is made in paragraph 1 of this despatch:—

(*a*) Appendix A, showing distribution of guards and pickets to be furnished by the Aden Protectorate Levies.
(*b*) Appendix B, "Notes on proposed alterations for Levy Establishment," together with proposed establishment in detail.
(*c*) Appendix C, giving details of the new accommodation required at Sheikh Othman, together with the site plans.
(*d*) Appendix D, additional accommodation, Khormaksar.
(*e*) Appendix E (i), Summary of increased expenditure necessary during first full financial year of proposed new establishment.
(*f*) Appendix E (ii), Summary of increased expenditure necessary during second and ensuing financial years.

I have, &c.,
M. C. LAKE,
Acting Resident, &c.

78047/35 [No. 12]. No. 46.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE RESIDENT.

[*Answered by No. 47.*]

(Secret.)

SIR, Downing Street, 10th September, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secret despatch No. 136 of the 27th of May† forwarding a copy of a letter from the Air Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden, in which he recommends an increase in the establishment of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

Opportunity has been taken of Sir Bernard Reilly's presence in this country to discuss the proposals with him, and it has been arranged that he should submit his considered recommendations on the subject on his return to Aden.

I have, &c.,
MALCOLM MacDONALD.

78047/35 [No. 18]. No. 47.

THE RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 14th October, 1935.)

[*Answered by 78047/36 [No. 13] in Middle East No. 59.*]

(Secret.) (No. 301.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 2nd October, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your secret despatch dated 10th September, 1935‡, and to submit my considered recommendations regarding the increase in the establishment of the Aden Protectorate Levies that has been recommended by the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden as a result of the Overseas Defence Committee's criticism of the Defence Scheme§.

* Not printed. † No. 45. ‡ No. 46. § *See* 78047/35 [No. 9A]: not printed.

2. Air Commodore Portal has based his proposals on two principal grounds; firstly, the inadequacy of existing forces for the commitments of the Aden Protectorate Levies in time of emergency, and secondly, the fallacy of assuming that internal disorder and the risk of raids from the interior will not occur simultaneously.

3. In my opinion, Air Commodore Portal's arguments on both these points are unanswerable. The insufficiency of man power, not only in the Aden Protectorate Levies but also in the Aden Armed Police, for providing for the various Guard duties contemplated in the Aden Defence Scheme has become more than ever apparent at the present time, when the possibility of hostilities has necessitated the consideration of measures for bringing the Defence Scheme into force. Under paragraph 14 of Chapter VII of the Scheme additional police guards should be posted at eight points during the Precautionary Stage and at three additional points during the War Stage. In the present situation the Officer Commanding the Forces has asked for these guards to be posted at all these points, including the three additional ones, during the Precautionary Stage. The Commandant of Police has reported that he will require 112 men to provide standing guards for this purpose, without provision for reliefs or replacement of casualties, and that he has only 113 Armed Police available in Aden at the present time. As the present situation envisages the exposure of Aden to air raids the occurrence of casualties must be regarded as inevitable, and the effective provision of these guards by the Armed Police will therefore be an impossibility except for a very short time. In these circumstances I have been compelled to ask the Officer Commanding the Forces whether the military forces under his command can relieve the Armed Police of some of these guards; but the Aden Protectorate Levies being insufficient for their existing commitments, he is unable to give this relief to the Police unless the additional military forces, for which he has asked, are sent to Aden. The possibility of serious air raids over the fortress makes a very material difference in the problem of the defence of Aden, as it necessitates a provision for the replacement of casualties which at present does not exist.

4. With regard to Air Commodore Portal's second argument, it has always been apparent to responsible officers in Aden who have any knowledge of the mentality of the Bedouin tribes in the vicinity that external raids are most likely to occur at a time when military and police forces in Aden are pre-occupied with internal disorder or with other external dangers. I endeavoured to emphasize this point in my letter No. C/665 dated 26th November, 1932, to the Government of India (a copy of which was sent to the Colonial Office under my despatch No. 238 dated 30th November, 1932*), in which I put forward arguments for an increase in the strength of the Aden Armed Police. In paragraph 7 of that letter I wrote as follows:—

> "... It must be remembered that Aden is separated by long distances from the nearest British troops and police forces, and that it is a small Settlement adjacent to a wide area of unorganized tribal territory, which is not directly administered or controlled. It is true that most of the neighbouring tribal Chiefs are in friendly relations with the British authorities in Aden, but it is also true that their people include large unruly Bedouin elements, over whom they exercise only nominal control, and whose first instinct would be to make for Aden for plunder if they thought that there was a serious breakdown of authority in the Settlement. The Sheikh Othman division of the Settlement experienced an incursion of this kind immediately on its evacuation by the local British troops in 1915, and the Government of India subsequently paid Rs.99,367.4.8 in compensation to the inhabitants for the losses that they suffered at the hands of these marauders (*vide* Government of India, Army Department letter No. 8361 dated 25th June, 1918). Even during the comparatively mild disturbances of last May (May, 1932), a rumour was prevalent in the town that Bedouins from the Subeihi country to the north-west of Aden were on their way to take advantage of the situation, and it was considered advisable to ask His Highness the Sultan of Lahej to strengthen his posts in that direction, which he immediately did."

My efforts to strengthen the Armed Police were unsuccessful, and their inadequate strength increases the difficulty of ensuring external safety simultaneously with internal security.

5. It has throughout been my considered opinion that the very meagre strength to which the garrison at Aden was reduced in 1928 could be justified only on the ground that a need for rigid economy demanded that certain risks must be taken. These risks have recently been greatly increased by the establishment of considerable military and air forces within striking distance of Aden in the neighbouring possessions of a European Power, and I feel strongly that the time has come when the whole question of the forces

* No. 108 in Middle East No. 34.

required at Aden to ensure the safety of this important fortress and naval base ought to be reviewed in the light of changed circumstances. I recommend that the Air Officer Commanding's proposals with regard to the Aden Protectorate Levies, which I strongly support, should be approved and acted upon as early as possible, and that the problem of defence as a whole (including the question of the strength and duties of the Armed Police) in the changed conditions that have arisen since the Defence Scheme was last under review, should be considered at an early date.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY,

Resident, &c.

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2. TRIBAL GUARDS

78072/35 [No. 1]. No. 48.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 1.45 p.m., 1st February, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 49.*]

No. 35. 1st February. I shall be grateful for early information if my proposals for Tribal Guard contained in my despatch of the 21st of November, 1934, No. 305*, are approved, especially in view of approaching conference of Protectorate Chiefs to whom I hope to be able to explain the nature of this scheme and also to assist the work of Hamilton who is now endeavouring to organize better security on trade routes in the tribal territory near Aden.

78072/35 [No. 3]. No. 49.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 4.20 p.m., 14th February, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

No. 12. Your despatch No. 305 of 21st November*. Your telegram No. 35 of 1st February†. Tribal guards. It has been necessary at Treasury request to make certain reductions in 1935 Estimates. £400 only can be provided. I approve expenditure of this amount next year subject to saving of equivalent amount in free issues of munitions.

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* No. 94 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 48.

3. COLLEGE FOR THE SONS OF CHIEFS

78070/35 [No. 1]. No. 50.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 3.27 p.m., 17th January, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 51.*]

No. 21. 17th January. Your telegram of the 7th December, No. 97*. College for sons of Chiefs. It is urgently necessary for headmaster at least to be recruited and arrive here soon, as there is much to be organized by the 1st of April. In answer to semi-official correspondence, copies of which have been sent to Parkinson, Zanzibar has offered first-rate headmaster and asked for early reply and unless there are serious objections I should like to obtain his services and leave the question of other vacancies until I receive the Advisory Committee's suggestions.

78070/35 [No. 2]. No. 51.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 9.30 p.m., 23rd January, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

No. 7. Your telegram No. 21†. Please await my despatch No. 5 of 10th January‡. If after consideration of that despatch you are still in favour of closing with Zanzibar offer, I will raise no objection and headmaster may be engaged, but filling of other vacancies should be deferred pending your enquiry of Sudan as proposed by Advisory Committee.

78070/35 [No. 8]. No. 52.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 2.58 p.m., 6th March, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 53.*]

No. 58. 6th March. Your despatch No. 5 of the 10th of January‡. Greatly regret to inform you that in framing estimates for reconditioning College buildings Civil Works Branch overlooked provision for water supply. As this cannot be met from savings on other approved items and is essential request your sanction to a further sum of rupees 2239 at once in order to enable the work to be completed by the 1st of April.

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* No. 114 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 50. ‡ No. 115 in Middle East No. 52.

78070/35 [No. 11]. No. 53.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 3 p.m., 23rd March, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

No. 25. Your telegram of 6th March, No. 58*. Additional expenditure on water supply approved.

78070/35 [No. 13]. No. 54.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Copy received in Colonial Office 25th March, 1935.)

SIR, Khartoum, 17th February, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Office despatch No. J.146/146/16 of 29th January, and, by direction of the Governor-General of the Sudan, to inform you that the preliminary enquiries from the Resident at Aden, to which paragraph 3 of the Colonial Office letter of 11th January† (enclosed with the despatch) refers, have been received by this Government.

2. I am also to inform you that the Governor-General sees no objection in principle either to the reception of students from Aden for training as teachers in Sudan schools, or to the secondment of teachers from the Gordon College to the staff of the proposed school hostel for the sons of Chiefs of the Aden Protectorate.

The Resident has been informed that a definite answer will be sent him as soon as the educational authorities here have studied the matter.

3. I am to say further that the Governor-General considers that, should the Secretary of State see no objection, this matter may, even in its later and more formal stages, suitably be made, on the analogy mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Colonial Office letter, the subject of direct communication between the Resident and this Government. In such case I should not fail to inform you of the result for the purposes of record.

I have, &c.,

J. A. GILLAN,

Civil Secretary.

78070/35 [No. 16]. No. 55.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 1st April, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 56.*]

(No. 68.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 20th March, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 5 of 10th January‡ regarding the establishment of the College for the sons of Chiefs and to express my thanks for the care that has been given to the consideration of the proposals. The comments of the sub-committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies will be particularly valuable. Mr. Ingrams asks me also to convey an expression of his thanks for the message of appreciation you have sent to him.

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* No. 52. † No. 116 in Middle East No. 52. ‡ No. 115 in Middle East No. 52.

2. I addressed the Governor-General of the Sudan on the subjects of the recruitment of masters and the training of teachers and enclose for your information a copy of my despatch.

3. I also enclose copies of correspondence with Sir Richard Rankine and particulars of the candidate who, after the receipt of your telegram No. 7 of 23rd January*, was recruited for the post of headmaster. This, together with details of candidates for the other posts, were sent by Mr. Hendry, Director of Education, Zanzibar, to Mr. Ingrams. Sheikh Ahmed 'Abdullah Sabir AlRizeiqi, appeared to be a very suitable candidate and I was glad to receive your authority to recruit him. He has now arrived in Aden and while it is still too early to say much as regards his capabilities Mr. Ingrams is confident that he will prove worthy of his selection.

4. You will observe that the terms proposed by Zanzibar for the headmaster were Rs.150/- per mensem in the scale Rs.150–10–200, together with an expatriation allowance of 20 to 30 per cent during the period of a secondment. The equivalent of this in sterling is £135 commencing salary plus £27 to £40 10*s.* 0*d.* as allowance, a considerable amount over the figure of £110 given by Mr. Ingrams and obtained by him from the Zanzibar Education Report for 1931, where it was quoted as an average figure. As Sheikh Ahmed has spent eight years in Arabia and has had five years' experience as head of a rural school I thought it desirable to tempt him by a better offer than that tentatively proposed, and, as Mr. Ingrams was confident that he could keep the expenditure within the total recurrent amount sanctioned, he was appointed on the scale of Rs.150/–10–200 together with a duty allowance of Rs.360/- per annum. He has been appointed on secondment for three years in the first instance, and I enclose a copy of the telegram in which the offer was made. I am now in communication with Zanzibar as to the exact amount to be paid in pension contribution and on receipt of a reply I propose to ask you to pay the amount to the Zanzibar account with the Crown Agents if that course is suitable to the Zanzibar Government.

5. There now remains the question of the recruitment of the other two masters, and I enclose a copy of a telegram on this subject that I have received from the Governor-General of the Sudan. It appears from this that a headmaster recruited from the Sudan would require a salary of £400 a year, and that other masters would be available at approximately £160. I understand from the telegram that these sums include pension contributions. These teachers would, however, not be available until September and they do not teach English. Sir Stewart Symes informed me in an earlier telegram that they would be of Arab descent, so that the racial difficulty referred to in my despatch to him would probably not arise. The commencing salary of a Zanzibar teacher if we were to offer a duty allowance of Rs.15/- per mensem would be £81 rising in five years to £103 10*s.* 0*d.* There would be no immediate liability for pension contribution though the post is one that should ultimately become pensionable. Although such a teacher would not be as well qualified in Arabic and perhaps in some other subject as a Sudan teacher he would have some knowledge of English, and in view of the financial consideration I am inclined to recommend that he should be recruited from Zanzibar unless you feel strongly that we should turn to Khartoum, in which case arrangements could be made to take on a local teacher temporarily until September. There is no need for the appointment of a third teacher until it is seen more clearly how many pupils are going to join the school. Although all the Protectorate Chiefs have been circularized the response is as yet, as we expected, disappointing, and there may be only about a dozen pupils when the school opens. I should however like to have your authority to recruit a third teacher from whatever source you consider best when the need arises.

6. You will recollect that on financial grounds Mr. Ingrams was prepared to recruit one locally, but recruitment from Zanzibar or the Sudan would be more satisfactory if the extra expenditure can be faced.

7. As regards the training of teachers I have no hesitation in recommending that the offer in paragraph 10 of Sir Stewart Symes' telegram No. 17 of the 6th March be accepted, and investigations are being made locally as to whether one or two candidates can be found for training, and I should then consider the replacement of one or two of the assistant masters at the end of their periods of secondment or temporary appointment.

* 37970/34 [No. 2]: not printed.

8. In the meantime I am informing Sir Stewart Symes that there is no longer a need for a headmaster and that I have referred the matter of the recruitment of one or two teachers and the training of students to you. I shall be grateful if I may have a telegraphic decision from you on these points.

9. Work is now well advanced on the reconditioning of the school. I greatly regretted the necessity of approaching you for further funds for the water supply* but the available savings on the estimate have been swallowed up on the provision of a transformer for electric light, and I had no alternative. You will, however, be pleased to hear that His Highness the Sultan of Lahej has made a contribution of Rs.500/- towards the reconditioning of the college and the building of the mosque, and I hope there will be other contributions to offset against expenditure.

10. I propose that the college should open its doors in the early days of April, when there will be a formal opening ceremony. The Lahej Conference is meeting from the 1st to the 6th of April, and this will be an excellent opportunity of introducing the college to the Chiefs who will then be assembled in the neighbourhood.

11. Yuzbashi Muhsin 'Alawi Ahmed Al'Aulaqi, M.B.E., has been discharged from the Aden Protectorate Levies with the Honorary rank of Yuzbashi in recognition of meritorious service and has been appointed Usher of the college on a fixed salary of Rs.200/- per mensem together with free furnished quarters. His appointment will be on probation for three years in the first instance.

12. An application has recently been received from another officer of the Levies, Yuzbashi Ahmed Salih Maqtari, M.B.E., for the admission of his son to the college. As the boy is not strictly speaking eligible, being neither the son of a Chief or important tribesman, I have approved of sons of officers being admitted, provided places are not required for children of Chiefs, at a fee of Rs.25/- per mensem during the eight school months, and I trust you will approve my action.

I have, &c.,
B. R. REILLY,
Resident, &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 55.

THE RESIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

(No. 53.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 23rd January, 1935.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government propose to open a College for the sons of Chiefs under the charge of this Residency at Aden early in April next, and I enclose for your information extracts† from the detailed scheme for the organization of this institution.

2. From these extracts Your Excellency will appreciate the objects of the proposed college and gather that it is not possible to recruit the requisite staff locally. The teaching staff required consists of a headmaster, a second master, and a third master. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has suggested that suitable staff might be found among the ex-students of the Training Department of the Gordon College at Khartoum, and he has directed me to enquire from Your Excellency as to the minimum terms on which teachers of a suitable type and with the required qualifications could be supplied by the College authorities.

3. I am not aware of the race of the students attending the Gordon College and on this account think it necessary to emphasize that any possible candidates should be Arabs and not Africans. In view of the racial prejudices of Chiefs and tribesmen in the Aden Protectorate the latter, whatever their teaching and character qualifications, would not be accepted by them as suitable instructors or guides.

4. While it is at present not possible to secure suitable teaching staff locally I consider that the ultimate aim should be to do so. Aden, however, is not equipped with facilities for training teachers and in these circumstances, I should be glad to learn whether, and if so on what terms, the Gordon College would accept students for training. In the event of it being possible to recruit the teaching staff from the

* *See* No. 52. † Not printed here.

Gordon College I should propose, subject to your concurrence, to offer agreements for three years in the first place to candidates recruited from the Sudan, and if it should be possible to train one or two Aden candidates in that time I should propose to replace one or two of the Sudan teachers by Aden teachers at the end of the period of agreement.

5. Consideration would of course need to be given to the pension position of selected candidates, and though in the present circumstances of the Aden Protectorate it might be difficult to arrange acceptance of proportionate liability for pension or gratuity it might be possible to provide for payment of pension contributions to the Sudan Government. Further consideration can however be given to this and to other questions which may arise on the receipt of Your Excellency's reply.

6. I shall be very grateful if Your Excellency can send me an early reply to this despatch, and especially if you can find it possible to send me a telegraphic answer to my enquiries in paragraphs 2 and 3, as the recruitment of the staff must take place at an early date if the school is to be opened in April.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY,

Resident, &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 55.

SIR RICHARD RANKINE TO SIR BERNARD REILLY.

(No. 1510.)

DEAR SIR BERNARD, The Residency, Zanzibar, 8th November, 1934.

I received on my return to Zanzibar last month your letter of the 17th September* and have read with much interest the copy of the report† by Ingrams on the proposal to establish in Aden a College for the sons of Chiefs.

2. This Government is anxious to assist you in any way it may be able to do and I enclose, for your information, copy of a memorandum which Mr. W. Hendry, Director of Education, has prepared from which it will be seen that we could probably obtain for you the services of trained teachers. I do not think that I need add to what Hendry has said but if there is any further information you would like do not hesitate to ask for it.

Yours, &c.,

R. RANKINE.

MEMORANDUM OF DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, ZANZIBAR, ON PROPOSED ADEN PROTECTORATE COLLEGE FOR THE SONS OF CHIEFS.

Papers received:—

(*a*) Letter No. C/888, dated 17th September, 1934, British Resident, Aden, to British Resident, Zanzibar;

(*b*) Mr. Ingrams' report† on the proposed college.

2. The British Resident, Aden, asks if the Zanzibar Government can

(*a*) give one or two teachers;

(*b*) train one or two Aden boys as teachers.

3. As regards the latter point it will be impossible for Zanzibar to help at present. The Teachers' Training School is being closed down. No pupils have been admitted for two years.

If, however, the Rural Middle School, which starts in 1935, is a success, and if to it there is added a new training establishment (which is most probable), then we could take in Aden boys from time to time. The earliest year in which this could be done will be 1939.

Aden boys will not of course know Swahili, the main medium of instruction, and would be at some disadvantage, but as English will also be used as a medium and as it will be possible to give them teaching practice in classes using Arabic as medium, the course would be of great use to them. The cost to Aden would consist of fares and a training-fee which could be settled later, say about Rs.240/- to Rs.360/- per annum per pupil to cover our expenses for food, materials, internal transport, etc.

4. As regards the former point—the supply of two trained teachers—I have ascertained that suitable young men will be willing to apply provided they have assurance of salaries and conditions of transfer as outlined in the summary appended to this memorandum and provided conditions of living in Aden are not too dear.

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* Enclosure in No. 109 in Middle East No. 52. † Enclosure in No. 108 in Middle East No. 52: enclosure not printed.

5. Sir Bernard Reilly states with regard to the staff that scholarship in the Arabic language is a minor consideration. There should be no misapprehension as to the amount of Arabic our average young Arab knows. Arabic is not the language of the Zanzibar home. Our lads are able to give efficient Kuran teaching and some can teach Arabic grammar well, but, with few exceptions, they are not fluent speakers of Arabic, and it will take some months of teaching experience in Aden to make them efficient in using Arabic as the medium of instruction.

6. In this and in the succeeding paragraph I detail information leading to the discussion of figures in paragraph 8.

(*a*) Prior to 1934 our trained students were appointed at Rs.100/- p.m. or over, on the scale, Rs.100×10–150, and it is at or about the figure of Rs.150 that most of our trained teachers with experience of rural schools stand.

(*b*) In 1934, however, a drastic reduction was made, viz., starting salary, Rs.60 for 1 year then Rs.75×5–100. Promotions above Rs.150/- or Rs.100/- respectively are comparatively rare.

7. The enquiries which I have made into the question of which particular teachers would be suitable for the Aden posts (i.e., Arabs, good at Arabic, good all-round men) have revealed that there are three suitable men among those appointed in 1934 (i.e., on Rs.60 then Rs.75×5–100, and with one year's experience). To attract these, I think that in addition to ordinary increments they should be offered an appreciable "foreign" allowance, say 20 or 30 per cent of actual salary. In the batch of students who will finish at the end of 1934 there is none suitable. The question of a three years' probation for the second teacher does not therefore arise (see Mr. Ingrams' report, page 29) and the problem reduces to making arrangements for the secondment on agreed conditions of two teachers. There is the possibility that the Aden authorities might desire to have as first teacher a man of longer experience already on Rs.150/- p.m. I have in view a very suitable man of this stamp. Foreign allowance of 20 to 30 per cent of salary would be required. He is due for promotion to the grade Rs.150×10–200 in 1936.

8. From 6 and 7 it will be seen that there are two alternatives.

A. To take two of the teachers appointed in 1934.

Cost in 1935: (presuming appointments date from 1st January, 1935)

Salary of two teachers of "1934" class at Rs.900 each plus 30 per cent	Rs.2,340

B. To take one older teacher and one as in A.

	Rs.
One more experienced teacher at Rs.150 p.m. plus 30 per cent ..	2,340
One teacher appointed in 1934	1,170
Total ..	3,510

9. For either of the alternatives it would be necessary to guarantee employment in the case of one or both of the teachers desiring to return to service in Zanzibar at the end of the period of secondment. There will be no difficulty about this provided the Aden Government can guarantee that it will require other Zanzibar teachers to replace them. If, however, that guarantee cannot be given, the Aden Government would have to guarantee to provide continued employment until such time as the Zanzibar Government, through occurrence of vacancies or increase of staff, is able to re-absorb the returning teacher or teachers.

10. The question of permanent transfer could be discussed in the last year of secondment.

11. Replacement during secondment of one or both of the original teachers, if found necessary or advisable, would not be hard to arrange.

12. In regard to pensions (or gratuities) the Aden Government should, it is suggested by the Treasurer, agree to the following arrangement:—

(*a*) To pay to the Zanzibar Government during the period of secondment 12½ per cent of pensionable emoluments, i.e., of actual salary plus 15 per cent of the initial salary of their grade.

(*b*) If teachers transfer permanently to the Aden service, pension contribution paid by Aden would be refunded, and that administration would be responsible for pension from the original date of secondment, sharing total pension with Zanzibar on basis of aggregate pensionable emoluments in both services proportionately, in the same manner as European officers' pensions are computed in respect of scheduled service.

13. It would be necessary for us to know whether married teachers are eligible, and if so whether the quarters are suitable and whether passages would be provided. The passage vote (page 127) might require increase.

14. The earliest date at which teachers could be sent would be towards the end of January, 1935.

15. As the next school-year in Zanzibar starts about the end of January, it would be convenient if the negotiations could be completed before the end of 1934.

16. A summary of the terms of service which it is suggested the Aden Government might offer is appended, together with a note on the pension liabilities which might be incurred.

W. HENDRY,

Director of Education.

31st October, 1934.

SUGGESTED TERMS OF SERVICE FOR ZANZIBAR TRAINED TEACHERS TRANSFERRED TO ADEN.

(*a*) Secondment for three years, or in the case of teachers electing to return to the Zanzibar service, for such longer period as may be necessary for their re-absorption in that service.

(*b*) Free passages to and from Aden for teacher and for one wife (if teacher married).

(*c*) Free quarters.

(*d*) Guarantee of gratuity or pension on same terms as apply in Zanzibar, with no loss of service.

(*e*) Messing, if desired, at school on stated terms.

(*f*) If Aden authorities so desire, offer of permanent post after period of secondment, teacher to be free to accept or refuse.

(*g*) Permanent transfer in case of acceptance (possibly with free passage to Zanzibar once in three years for short holiday in Zanzibar during a terminal holiday).

Salaries:—

A. *For teachers appointed to Zanzibar service in 1934.*

Rs.75×5–100 (bar for three years at least) with foreign allowance of 20 to 30 per cent during period of secondment. Then possibly by Rs.5–150 if given post of second teacher, i.e., next to "Usher", and further promotion if given post of (or replacing that of) "Usher".

B. *For special teacher.*

Rs.150 then Rs.160×10–200 with possible special increments thereafter if promoted to more responsible post, i.e., first teachership combined with duties of "Usher". Foreign allowance of 20 to 30 per cent during period of secondment.

PENSION LIABILITIES (ACCORDING TO ZANZIBAR REGULATIONS).

Teachers appointed in 1934: Are not eligible for pension until emoluments exceed Rs.150 p.m.

Special teacher: Is pensionable.

Bases of pension calculation: One 720th of final emoluments for each month of service.

Calculation of gratuity: One month's salary for every year of service up to twelve, thereafter half a month's salary for each year of service. Limit of gratuity eighteen times monthly salary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 55.

MR. W. HENDRY TO MR. W. H. INGRAMS.

(Extract.) 18th October, 1934.

* * * * * * *

The first is Ahmed Abdulla Sabir, the teacher already on Rs.150. You would do well I think to make him an offer. To give him is a sacrifice, but you will appreciate that I want to do my best for you. He is an Oman Arab. Has spent eight years in Arabia and, unlike the others, would have no difficulty at all in teaching in Arabic. Very good character chit from Hollingsworth, five years' experience as head of a rural school, scout, football, cricket. Willing to go on conditions stated in my memo, provided living is not too dear.

* * * * * * *

Enclosure 4 in No. 55.

TELEGRAM DATED 26TH JANUARY, 1935, FROM THE RESIDENT, ADEN, TO THE RESIDENT, ZANZIBAR.

No. C/-66. Secretary of State has now approved recruitment of headmaster, College for sons of Chiefs, from Zanzibar and if you see no objection I shall be obliged if you will offer appointment to Ahmed Abdulla Sabir salary Rs.150–10–200, duty allowance Rs.30/-, free furnished quarters, free water allowance and free washing. Appointment to be on secondment for three years in first instance. If either party wishes to terminate engagement period will be extended till he can be reabsorbed in Zanzibar service. Pension contribution would be paid but this and other questions can be settled by correspondence. If he accepts please provide free second or third class passage as suitable and, if required, advance up to one month's salary. He should arrive here as soon after the end of January as he can be conveniently released.

Enclosure 5 in No. 55.

TELEGRAM DATED 6TH MARCH, 1935, FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHARTOUM, TO THE RESIDENT, ADEN.

No. 17. My telegram No. 11. Possible second but not before September.

(1) English-speaking master for headmaster, two Arabic-speaking masters. Efficient well trained capable teaching subjects enumerated and otherwise suitable.

(2) Require know whether following terms acceptable to you before approaching suitable men.

(3) Salary headmaster pounds four hundred per annum, *masters each pounds Egyptian approximately one hundred and sixty* according seniority individuals accepted.

(4) Pension liability whole period secondment payable by you. Pension contribution collectable by you if desired; former thirteen per cent, latter four per cent current Sudan rates of pay which for headmaster average pounds Egyptian three hundred and ninety and for two others, pounds Egyptian one hundred and ninety-two.

(5) Re-absorption here arranged if possible on six months' notice; if impossible you remain liable up to twelve months from date expiration contract for Sudan salary and pension liability less contribution.

(6) Secondment four years with three months' leave once middle, once end.

(7) Transport charges incurred on themselves and baggage on first appointment, leave and return payable by you. Similarly for families if any are to be taken. Alternatively, you meet transport families present station to homes if officials wish leave them here.

(8) If contract terminated by you disciplinary reasons, official remains liable proceedings here on same facts.

(9) Proposals quarters, medical attendance any other points to be made later.

(10) Assuming ages fourteen to sixteen and completion elementary school course, would accept students for training in elementary teachers' training college. Course is four years, hence period suggested in (6) above, cost pounds Egyptian twenty per boy per annum plus transport.

(11) Amplification by despatch should you reply terms show possibility of agreement.

78070/35 [No. 17]. No. 56.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 9 p.m., 17th April, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

No. 32. Your despatch of 20th March, No. 68*, College for sons of Chiefs. I agree that second master should be obtained from Zanzibar, but as we are experimenting I suggest secondment for shorter period than three years, preferably one year in first instance. You may however agree to more than one year if Government of Zanzibar have strong reasons for pressing for longer period. I should prefer to leave source of recruitment of third master for decision when need arises. I agree that offer of Sudan Government for training of teachers should be accepted. I much appreciate action of Sultan of Lahej in making contribution. I approve action set out in last paragraph of your despatch.

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* No. 55.

78070/35 [No. 18]. No. 57.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

FOREIGN OFFICE.

[Answered by No. 58.]

Downing Street, 18th April, 1935.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to refer to your letter of the 23rd March* on the subject of the recruitment of staff from the Gordon College, Khartoum, for the College for the sons of Protectorate Chiefs at Aden.

It is anticipated that the Resident at Aden will wish to accept an offer from the Sudan Government for training certain students from Aden in the Sudan. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister sees no objection to any further negotiations on this matter being continued and concluded by direct communication between the Resident at Aden and the Sudan Government and I am to enquire whether Secretary Sir John Simon agrees.

I am, &c.,

K. W. BLAXTER.

78070/35 [No. 20]. No. 58.

FOREIGN OFFICE

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Foreign Office, S.W.1, 29th April, 1935.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 18th April†, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to state that he agrees that there is no reason why any further negotiations on the question of the recruitment of staff from the Gordon College, Khartoum, for the College for the sons of Protectorate Chiefs at Aden, should not be continued and concluded by direct communication between the Resident at Aden and the Sudan Government.

I am, &c.,

G. H. THOMPSON.

78070/35 [No. 27]. No. 59.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 1st July, 1935.)

[Answered by No. 61.]

(No. 165.)

The Residency, Aden, 18th June, 1935.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to correspondence ending with Colonial Office telegram dated 17th April, 1935‡, regarding the appointment of a 2nd Master for the College for the sons of Chiefs and to state that through a clerical error which is much regretted this master was offered a duty allowance of Rs.25/- instead of Rs.15/- per mensem. The error only came to light after the arrival of the master in Aden.

2. Mr. Ghouth Ahmed the master in question having accepted the terms as offered to him is not now willing to accept an allowance of Rs.15/- instead of Rs.25/-.

3. In view of the fact that the cost of a single passage from Zanzibar to Aden is approximately Rs.170/- and that the agreement is for one year only I request sanction to the payment of duty allowance at the increased rate of Rs.25/-, to be met from savings.

4. If at the expiration of one year Mr. Ghouth Ahmed is given the option of extending it will be given only on the sanctioned terms, i.e., Rs.15/- duty allowance.

I have, &c.,

M. C. LAKE,

Acting Resident, &c.

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* *See* No. 54. † No. 57. ‡ No. 56.

78070/35 [No. 30]. No. 60.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 22nd July, 1935.)

[Answered by 78070/35 [No. 36]: not printed.]

(No. 197.)

The Residency, Aden, 10th July, 1935.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 9 of Sir Bernard Reilly's despatch No. 68 of 20th March last*, in which he reported the gift by His Highness the Sultan of Lahej of Rs.500/- to the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs and to bring to your notice the following contributions made or promised by other Chiefs:—

(1)	Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla	Rs.666–10–8
(2)	Sharif of Beihan and Mas'abi Sheikh ...	550– 0–0
(3)	Kathiri Sultan	200– 0–0
(4)	Fadhli Sultan	100– 0–0
(5)	Amir of Dhala'	100– 0–0
(6)	Aqrabi Sheikh	100– 0–0
(7)	Lower Yafa'i Sultan	100– 0–0
(8)	Lower 'Aulaqi Sultan	50– 0–0
(9)	Upper 'Aulaqi Sheikh	50– 0–0
(10)	Balihaf Sultan	50– 0–0
(11)	Upper 'Aulaqi Sultan	50– 0–0
(12)	Saqladi Sheikh	25– 0–0
(13)	Haura Sheikh	20– 0–0
(14)	Hadhrami Sheikh	20– 0–0
(15)	Irqa Sheikh	20– 0–0

The Sha'ibi Sheikh has also promised an annual contribution of Rs.10/-.

2. I feel sure that you will also appreciate the gift of Rs.1,000/- made by Seiyid Abubaker bin Al Kaf and brothers of Tarim and Singapore. The donation was unsolicited and the reasons which prompted it appear in the letter from this gentleman, of which I enclose a copy.

3. The present state of affairs in the College is sufficiently indicated in the enclosed copy of a circular letter recently addressed to the Chiefs. It is disappointing that so far there has been so little response to the offer made, but a few likely candidates have already been offered for next term.

I have, &c.,

M. C. LAKE,

Acting Resident, &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 60.

SEIYID AUBAKER BIN SHEIKH AL KAF AND BROS. TO MR. W. H. INGRAMS.

Terim, 28th Safar 1354–31st May, 1935.

We hope you are enjoying health. We do not know by what sort of language we can express our thankfulness to His Majesty's Government for their illustrious deeds towards the southern part of the Arabian peninsula and for supporting and giving a helping hand in matters of advance, improvement and prosperity and in the maintenance of peace in that part and in the construction of the roads for facilitating communications. They (Government) are doing their utmost in matters of interest and benefit to those parts for civilizing them and for introducing improvements necessary for life there. The greatest proof and evidence of these excellent deeds of His Majesty's Government is the establishment of the High School in Aden for the sons of the Chiefs of the Protectorate in order to cultivate their minds, train them and remove them from ignorance to civilization, etc.

For these endeavours in view, it becomes incumbent on those enthusiastic and zealous people to offer their help for this establishment materially and morally and so we hasten to remit the sum of Rs.1,000/- which is in fact a small one for such an established scheme. Please accept it and overlook any deficiency on our part. Herewith attached a draft for the above sum on our agent Sheikh 'Abdullah Bin Muhammad Ba 'Abbad which please accept.

In conclusion please accept our best regards.

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* No. 55.

78070/35 [No. 41]. No. 62.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

TREASURY.

[*Answered by No. 63.*]

SIR, Downing Street, 10th December, 1935.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Thomas to refer to the letter from the Treasury of the 29th of November, 1934 (S.38358)* regarding the establishment of a College in Aden for the sons of Protectorate Chiefs, and to request you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that, whilst it was not thought advisable to ask for fees in respect of the training of the scholars, it was proposed to encourage the Chiefs concerned to make presents of money or goods towards the cost of the College. The Resident has reported that presents amounting to approximately Rs. 3,600 (£270) have been received or promised while in the case of one scholar a fee of Rs. 25 a month is being paid, and the question arises as to the treatment of these receipts when they appear in the monthly account of the Resident with the Colonial Office. If the presents and fees were likely to be received regularly and were likely to meet practically all the expenses of the College, the Secretary of State is of the opinion that there would be good grounds for only the annual loss on the working of the College being charged to the Aden Sub-head of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote. In view however of the facts that regular receipts cannot be relied upon and also that provision for the gross capital and recurrent expenditure has been made under the above sub-head, Their Lordships would probably consider that any receipts should be either paid over to the Exchequer or credited to the Appropriations-in-Aid sub-head of the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote. In Mr. Thomas' opinion there is much to commend the suggestion that these receipts should be treated as in reduction of the gross expenditure, i.e., by crediting them as appropriations-in-aid of the Vote rather than regarding them as payable to the Exchequer and subject to Their Lordships' approval he would propose to insert a token figure of £10 in the Estimates for 1936, under the Appropriations-in-Aid sub-head for this purpose. Although there is no provision for any such receipts in the Appropriations-in-Aid sub-head of the current year's Estimates, they would not appear to be outside the ambit of the Vote and I am accordingly to suggest that the receipts which may be brought to account during this year should be treated as appropriations-in-aid of the Vote for 1935, subject of course to the maximum of that sub-head not being exceeded.

I am accordingly to ask whether Their Lordships concur in these suggestions.

I am, &c.,

V. H. BOYSE.

78070/35 [No. 42]. No. 63.

TREASURY

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

(S. 38358.)

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 21st December, 1935.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Boyse's letter of the 10th December† relative to the treatment of sums received in connexion with the College established at Aden for the sons of Protectorate Chiefs.

In reply, I am to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Thomas that My Lords agree that the receipts in question should be credited as Appropriations-in-Aid of the Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services. They also agree that this procedure should be adopted in the current year, subject to the maximum of the Sub-head not being exceeded, and that a token figure of £10 should be inserted in respect of these receipts in the Estimates for 1936.

I am, &c.,

F. PHILLIPS.

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* No. 111 in Middle East No. 52.

† No. 62.

4. TRIBAL DISPENSARIES AND TRAINING HOSTEL

78081/35 [No. 2]. No. 64.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 1st April, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 67.*]

(No. 70.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 20th March, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No. 306 of 21st November, 1934*, with which I forwarded draft Estimates of expenditure for the Protectorate for the year 1935-36. In that despatch I asked for provision for some medical services in the Protectorate for the ensuing year and in my despatch No. 304 of 21st November, 1934†, I asked for a sum of money to enable me to construct a small hostel for students undergoing training at Sheikh Othman.

2. In my despatch No. 266 of 9th November, 1933‡, regarding the appointment of Political Officers, I stated, in paragraph 5 (5) that I was anxious that they should exercise some supervision over such tribal dispensaries as it was possible to maintain. Since that was written a certain amount more has been done to train dispensers and while the results are not unsatisfactory there is enough to show that they could be greatly improved if the whole scheme was better systematized.

3. I enclose for your information a copy of a report by Mr. Ingrams in which he makes proposals for putting the work on a sounder basis. Should my request for funds for this service be sanctioned and if you are prepared to approve these arrangements which I strongly recommend as a corollary to the policy approved in your despatch No. 108 of 17th September, 1934§, by which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom contributes to the upkeep of the Civil hospital, I shall be grateful if the Crown Agents may be asked to advise on the question of the ordering of drugs for the dispensaries and to indicate the prices. I shall also be grateful if they will advise on the quinine distribution scheme in the manner indicated in Mr. Ingrams's report. A model to enable indents to be properly prepared by Dr. Petrie and Mr. Ingrams would also be greatly appreciated.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY,

Resident, &c.

Enclosure in No. 64.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

INTRODUCTORY.

I feel it may be convenient if the methods to be adopted in training tribal dispensers and setting up dispensaries in the Protectorate are described in one memorandum, and the various decisions, practices, etc., crystallized into a definite scheme.

A good deal, perhaps the greater part, of what I propose to say in this memorandum appears already in the dossiers on the subject. There are, however, a few developments I desire to recommend as directed towards more organization and a more standard turn-out of dispensers. I feel that the scheme has already shown sufficient possibility of success to be worth developing as a regular line.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the scheme as at present constituted appear sufficiently plainly from the following historical summary:—

In 1926 Lieutenant-Colonel Lake on his return from a tour to Upper Yafa reported as follows:—

"I see no reason why something should not be done to facilitate medical treatment amongst the tribes of the Aden Protectorate, except on the grounds of expense, but it would need assistance from the Government and the co-operation and help of the Arab Chiefs.

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* No. 1.

† No. 117 in Middle East No. 52.

‡ No. 60 in Middle East No. 46.

§ 37946/34 [No. 13]: not printed.

" I suggest that it would be feasible for each tribe to be taken in turn, and for five or six young, intelligent men, preferably young Chiefs from the Capital of the tribe, who have plenty of spare time on their hands (and there are only too many to be found); to come to Aden to receive an elementary training in medicine and surgery. Even the most elementary knowledge would be better than nothing—say a course of three or four weeks, in which they would learn to treat the most common diseases, first aid, and more particularly the Yemen ulcer. They would then return to their countries and be available to attend to cases, and also to pass on the knowledge they have gained. The head Chief of each tribe would have to be supplied with an annual supply of medicine, bandages, cotton wool, etc., and the expense of supplying these would be the difficulty, but I suggest it might be met partly by Government grant and partly by voluntary subscription. I talked it over with the Lower Yafa Sultan, but the Yafa country is a bad one to start with, as Al Qara is so inaccessible and the whole country so vast and hilly; but in countries like the Fadhli, Haushabi, Aulaqi, and Abdul Wahid, the capitals are accessible to all. I do not mention the Abdali as it is so accessible from Aden. I believe, too, that if the scheme were started a desire to acquire medical knowledge would spread, and sooner or later those who could afford it would supply their own medicines and appliances.

" I consider that some such training is badly needed in this part of Arabia which we call our Protectorate. The tribes should be considered under the protection of the British Government not only against aggression from outside enemies, but also from inside disease and from casualties from loss of limbs which, owing to ignorance of proper treatment, are more than they need be. If one of our aims in colonizing is for the good of the people of the colony, protectorate, mandatory state, or any other name the portion of the world may be called, let us try to prove it in the case of Aden by giving them the benefits that are derived from an elementary knowledge of medicine, surgery, and hygiene."

The matter was discussed by the Resident with the Superintendent of the Keith Falconer Mission, Sheikh Otham, Dr. McKinney, whose suggestions were as follows:—

" He considered that the instruction should consist chiefly in the treatment of ulcers and ophthalmia in their early stages, the treatment of simple and common ailments, viz., fever, coughs and colds, and intestinal diseases, and the procedure to be adopted in the case of fracture and hæmorrhage. This instruction is to be by demonstration and lecture. Lectures would also be given in sanitation and hygiene.

" It was considered that not more than from 12-16 pupils should form one class, and that these should be selected from different tribes, if possible so as to have two from each tribe. That to save the expense of daily motor fares, accommodation should be found for them in Sheikh Othman if possible.

" That during their period of instruction they should be given free entertainment and accommodation. The question of the supply of medicines, bandages, etc., to the pupils on completion of their course was also discussed.

" Dr. McKinney thought that the cost of these would not be excessive. As regards bandage, he mentioned that in the Keith Falconer Hospital, calico was used, torn into strips, and that it cost the hospital about Rs.26 a month. He also mentioned a substitute for quinine which was used, which was considerably cheaper than the ordinary quinine tablets.

" Dr. McKinney considered it advisable to make the pupils buy their supply of medicines and bandages, etc., instead of getting them free. From his experience he thought that Arabs valued a thing more if they were made to pay for it. It was also considered advisable that tribal patients should pay for their treatment up-country and not get it free. (There is no fear of the latter taking place, the ordinary Arab is not a philanthropist and seldom gives any favour free.)

" Some doubt was expressed as to whether, at the end of their course of instruction, the pupils would be willing to pay for their supply of medicines, etc., and whether it would not be better to give a free first issue. It would be a pity to see the instruction wasted because of the refusal to purchase the supply of medicines. To sum up, it was considered worth while to experiment with the scheme and it was resolved to make arrangements to obtain the pupils, who should be young men of not over 25.

" It was also suggested, in order to explain to those responsible for the welfare of their tribes the advantages to be derived from having in their midst one or two young men endowed with the knowledge and means of treating elementary disease, etc., that whenever 3 or 4 Sultans or Sheikhs, Chiefs of their tribe, should be present together in Aden, they might be given a lecture under the supervision of Dr. McKinney, pointing out these advantages, and indicating the number of personnel under present conditions who are crippled in their early youth, by lack of the necessary early treatment to the eye, leg, or whatever part of the body is affected. Chiefs of tribes should be made to realize this and that it is part of their duties, as being responsible for the tribal welfare they should reject nothing which tends to the improvement of this welfare.

"A circular letter was thereupon addressed to—

The Lower Yafa Sultan.
The Upper Aulaqi Sheikh.
The Sultan of Shehr and Mukalla.
The Sultan of Balihaf.
The Naqibs of Mausata.
The Fadhli Sultan.

The Maisari and the Hasani Sheikhs stating that they should send two young men each from their respective tribes for elementary medical instruction at the Sheikh Othman Mission Hospital."

The progress of the scheme will be observed in a later heading in this report.

It will be seen that consideration of this question naturally divides itself into two parts—the selection and training of dispensers, and, the setting up and maintenance of dispensaries. To this I propose to add a third, namely, the dissemination of medical propaganda and the distribution of cheap medicines in common use.

Part I. Selection and Training of Dispensers.

1. Present Position.

Appendix I* contains a list of those who have received elementary medical training to date under this scheme.

Complete information as to the degree of success attained by the students is not available. Mr. Champion wrote on the 2nd July, 1931:

" I have no information as to whether these pupils on their return to their countries have been active in using the elementary knowledge that they are supposed to have acquired, but it is significant that during the past four years only one request (from the Fadhli Sultan) was made for a fresh supply of medicines.

" I am making enquiries as to the subsequent activities of these pupils: at the same time I feel sure that if the experiment had been successful we should have heard more about it from the Chiefs. I only know of one man who is still active, one of the Lower Yafa Sultan's gunners."

After visits to Dhala' and Shuqra I reported as follows on the 22nd June of this year:

I have now visited the native dispensers at Dhala' and Shuqra and have the following observations to make on their work:—

(*a*) *Dhala'*.—There were three dispensers originally. Ahmed Muthana, Hasan Ahmed, and Talib Qasim. The last named has died.

Ahmed Muthana has a certain balance of medicine left from the stock supplied him. He runs his " dispensary " in connexion with his shop which is not altogether a bad arrangement though not by any means ideal. He has bought some few extras. He had a book in which he recorded the names of his patients and what they had paid, but it was not complete and the Amir told him he was a liar to his face and in my presence when he said he had only made about 12 dollars all told. Apparently the Amir knew of one case in which he had received 20 dollars and this he did not deny. Still he is quite an intelligent fellow and would do well, I think, with some supervision.

Hasan Ahmed, the other dispenser, is an irresponsible youth who has finished all his stock and seems to have taken little interest. Still he has been trained and the Amir thinks he would do as an assistant to Ahmed Muthana and this I think might work. Supervision is very necessary.

* Not printed.

If I thought that the scheme was not to be considered a total failure after my visit to Dhala', I was completely convinced of its possibilities and real promise of success after my visit to Shuqra.

I visited the dispensers *Muhammad Ahmed* and Sa'id *bin Ahmed* in company with the Fadhli Sultan. They are set up in quite excellent quarters in a building locally well known to the "hospital." They have not only used some of what was given them by Government but have bought fresh drugs and furnished the dispensary quite extensively. I have a list of this material. The room was clean and airy with a good yard and had all the atmosphere of the native dispensaries I have known elsewhere. Supervision was required here not to keep them up to the mark but to help them. Amongst other patients they had treated the Sultan who was loud in their praise and we saw also a bullet wound which they had treated and which had healed up beautifully.

2. Proposed System.

(*a*) *Selection.*—The first consideration affecting the selection of candidates is the locality from which they are to be chosen.

I have previously stated that with a view to simplifying supervision and continued interest in the scheme the first dispensaries should be those that can most easily be visited and where there is some local control. For these reasons approval has been given to the proposal that they should be in places where there are landing grounds and the residence of a Chief.

Hitherto it has been left entirely to the Chief to choose the candidates. The selection has not always been done wisely, and as a consequence we have had some failures which perhaps might have been avoided. The letter which has been sent to Chiefs appears in Appendix II*. I would suggest that in future with the increase of political staff it should be possible for a political officer to discuss with the chosen Chiefs and to examine with him the candidate he proposes. A short interview such as this might quite often mean a selection of likely candidates instead of bad ones.

The Political Officer should also with a view to the future discuss with the Chief the possibility of his setting aside a suitable building as a dispensary. The best model I have seen hitherto is that at Shuqra. Appendix III* gives some idea of the nature of the accommodation that should be provided.

(*b*) *Training.*—After selection the students proceed to Sheikh Othman for training at the Keith Falconer Mission. After his experience to date in teaching students Dr. Petrie is of opinion that the optimum capacity of new students is four. He points out that it is not at the lectures that they learn their work, but in the wards, dressing department and dispensary. He states that he and his colleagues cannot well supervise and instruct more than four in this practical work at a time.

At the same time he believes it will be possible to take more than four students, particularly on refresher courses as the scheme develops.

(i) *Hostel.*—After discussion with Dr. Petrie I desire to recommend most strongly that a hostel should be provided for them to live in. Plans and estimate of the building proposed appear in Appendix IV*. The total capital outlay on building, furniture, and equipment is estimated at under Rs.1,000.

There is a suitable site just outside the hospital grounds. I understand it is Settlement land and if the Executive Committee approve it they might be asked to consider letting us use it free or at a nominal rent.

The advantages of a hostel are obvious. Control of the students is facilitated, and their own studies made easier and more intensive. The provision of a small library in the hostel would enable us to expect them to do some study out of hours.

(ii) *Staff.*—I should suggest the general control of the hostel and the students should be in the hands of one of the Political staff, who would, of course, work in close co-operation with Dr. Petrie or whoever was in medical charge of the training. There is no need to deal with the medical aspect of the teaching for that would be entirely organized, as now, by Dr. Petrie. A special staff of two is, however, necessary for the hostel.

(*a*) *Warden and Teacher.*—Under political and mission control the warden would be responsible for good order and discipline in the hostel itself and would see that the students comported themselves as directed.

* Not printed.

As many of the candidates who come for training are illiterate they have to be taught to read and write sufficiently to do their work. This would also be the task of this official. The pay proposed is Rs.50 p.m.

(*b*) *Cook.*—A cook can be obtained for Rs.20 p.m. Provision for pay is only required for 6 months per annum.

(iii) *Courses.*—Dr. Petrie proposes two courses of training of three months each annually from October to December and January to March inclusive. The present plan of the hostel provides for four students to be in residence at a time, and if the hostel is not increased the annual turnout would therefore be eight dispensers per year.

When dispensaries have been established at those places where there are Chiefs and landing grounds the dispensers should be taken back in rotation for refresher courses.

(iv) *Daily Routine.*—The daily routine proposed is as follows:—

5.30. Rise.
6.30–7.30. In hospital. General round. (Each has his own ward.)
7.30–10.30. Out-patients, various departments (eyes, sick dressings, etc.).
10.30–11.30. *Thursdays and Saturdays.* Practical (operations).
Monday, Tuesday and Friday. Lecture.
Wednesday. Half holiday.
2–5. The students will take it in turn to be on call.
5–8. One is in hospital and the other three working in hostel.

(v) At the end of their first course the students receive an examination in Hygiene, First Aid and Elementary Nursing. After their first refresher course the examination subjects are Elementary Dispensing and Pharmacy, Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, and Theory and Practice of Nursing.

(vi) *Development.*—When the training of dispensers and the establishment of dispensaries has been completed on this modest scale and proved its value, consideration can be given to extensions. The plan of the hostel allows for extension at a very moderate cost and the maximum should be to accommodate 12 pupils at a time.

Part II. Establishment and Maintenance of Dispensaries.

1. Dispensary Building.

Having given the training and an initial stock of medicines the Chief should be asked to set the dispensers up with a suitable dispensary.

At the end of December there should be dispensaries at Shuqra, Dhala', Museimir, Balihaf, and Qudma. With the exception of Qudma all these places are easily accessible. The wireless operator at Mukeiras has also had a dispensary course.

Other places at which dispensaries should be established are Al Husn, Ahwar, Lodar, Nisab, Bir Ali, Khor Umeira and Ar Rona.

2. Books.

Each dispensary will keep the following books:—

(*a*) Out-patients registers. To be kept in Arabic with the following headings. Fee paid. Date. Case No. (two columns under Case No. 1 Case No. see in the month. 2 Case No. see for day). Name. Residence. Sex. Age. Disease. Treatment.

This register will contain only the names of new patients. Old cases will be recorded in a separate book. Only the date and the case no. of the patient seen will be required to be entered. A patient who returns with a fresh complaint becomes a new patient. These books the Sultan should be asked to inspect and sign as often as possible, preferably once a week. It should also be signed by any visitor (Political Officer, etc.).

(*b*) Stock Book. A simple stock book will be kept. Stocks should be checked by visitors and purchases added. This book will be in English.

(*c*) A small visitors' book will also be kept.

I do not expect a very high standard at first with these books. They will improve in time and we shall be able to get some statistics.

3. Visiting and Supervision.

Besides visits made by Political Officers, a general request has been issued to R.A.F. officers to visit dispensaries as often as possible. For the convenience of visitors a note of what they should do on their visits has been prepared and is produced in Appendix V*. The Sultans should be impressed with the need for continued interest and supervision and especially asked to keep an eye on the register of patients.

Dr. Petrie has offered to do some inspection of dispensaries and I feel this would be very valuable. Consideration might be given to allowing the actual cost of travelling.

4. Re-Stocking.

As necessary, fresh medicines must be purchased. The request could be made either at Aden or to a visiting Political Officer. With the aid of the books and reference to the dispensers themselves, a reasonable idea can be obtained of what is required, and the purchases can be effected in Aden. I think Government might pay 50 per cent of what is required for renewals. In cases of new equipment consideration might be given to meeting the whole cost.

Appendix VI* gives the list of drugs, etc., required for a dispensary under normal circumstances per annum. It has been proposed by Dr. Petrie. Drugs should be purchased through the Crown Agents in accordance with Colonial Regulations. They will be much cheaper than if purchased in Aden.

Part III. Medical Propaganda and Distribution of Cheap Medicines.

The mere training of a certain number of dispensers in the elements of medicine, whether they prove failures from the practical point of view of establishing dispensaries, as some of them have, or not, means a certain dissemination of medical knowledge, and is likely in some unmeasurable way to prove an asset. Other direct forms of propaganda are the giving of lectures by R.A.F. medical officers (which the Officer Commanding the British Forces undertook to arrange as opportunity offered, at a meeting of the Protectorate Affairs Conference), and the instruction in hygiene and elementary medicine which we propose to give in the College for the sons of Chiefs when it is established. Very valuable propaganda is of course effected by the activities of the Civil Hospital and the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital. At the moment it is difficult to see what further methods of propaganda can be used, though if Dr. Petrie's offer of travelling to inspect dispensaries is considered he would probably be able to do much in the way of propaganda.

It has been agreed in principle that the distribution of cheap quinine should be undertaken, and it is proposed that a hand pellet-making machine should be purchased and a preliminary stock of 20 lbs. of quinine powder or some suitable cheaper substitute, such as totaquina. Dr. Petrie is of opinion that pellets would be best made of 10 grains as that is a minimum dose, and if a pellet-making machine of that size is available I think we should use it. I have interviewed a Bohra merchant who has extensive dealings with the interior and is already selling bottles of quinine, a 100 tablets of 5 grains per bottle, at the rate of 50 dozen bottles in three months. A good deal of this is sold in the Settlement and some to the Yemen, but he tells me that a lot goes into the Protectorate and he is of opinion that small packets of quinine would have a very ready sale. The proposal is that we should make up the pellets, pack them and label them, and sell them to him at cost price. He undertakes to sell them at a small margin of profit to Protectorate traders only who again will make their profit, but as the quinine will be made up in small amounts and will be cheaper than the bottles of sugar-coated quinine he is now selling, a wide distribution should be readily effected. As regards packing, the merchant suggests Japanese bottles which are very cheap, and he is obtaining samples. For very small quantities, other methods may be possible, and the Crown Agents might be able to advise generally. The labels can be printed locally in Arabic. Dr. Petrie suggests the following quantities for packing (assuming the pellets to be of 10 grains, but if this is not possible then with a limit of 100 pellets the numbers must be divided):—10, 25, 50, 100. The merchant has also suggested the distribution of iodoform which is much in demand up country for the treatment of Yemen ulcers, and Dr. Petrie also suggests Sod. Sulphate and Emetine for the treatment of dysentery and schistosomiasis. I think it will be best to make sure of the quinine distribution first and we can then extend the scheme to other drugs.

Dr. Petrie has undertaken to act as " Storekeeper " of the drugs required for the dispensaries and for this quinine. The pellets would be made at the hospital and the packing and labelling done there by the Warden Teacher proposed above.

W. H. Ingrams,
First Political Officer.

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* Not printed.

78081/35 [No. 4]. No. 65.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

[*Answered by No. 66.*]

Gentlemen, Downing Street, S.W.1, 15th April, 1935.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch* from the Resident at Aden, with enclosure, on the subject of the development of tribal dispensaries in the Aden Protectorate, from which you will observe that it is proposed to establish a small hostel at Aden for the training of selected pupils from the tribes in the Aden Protectorate, and to extend the scheme, already in operation, for setting up dispensaries in the tribal areas. I am to say that the approval of the expenditure involved will shortly be conveyed to the Resident.

2. It will be seen that it is desired that the necessary drugs should be purchased through your Office, and in the circumstances the Secretary of State would be obliged if you would be so good as to advise on the question of the ordering of the drugs, and on the other points mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Resident's despatch.

I am, &c.,
K. W. BLAXTER.

78081/35 [No. 6]. No. 66.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

[*Answered by No. 68.*]

Sir, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, 13th June, 1935.

In continuation of our letter of the 20th May†, regarding the proposed development of Tribal Dispensaries in Aden Protectorate, I have the honour to enclose a statement‡ giving prices of the drugs, etc., referred to in Part III and Appendix VI of Mr. Ingrams' report§. It would appear that the list in Appendix VI represents the estimated requirements for one dispensary for one year, and the prices shown in the enclosed statement are based on the supply of the quantities indicated in that list only. If larger quantities could be purchased at a time and shipped to Aden for local distribution to the various dispensaries it would probably be possible to effect a saving in the case of some items by purchasing them separately direct from first hand manufacturers, particularly if shipment could be made in bulk packages. As extreme examples, if quantities of at least 1 cwt. could be purchased at a time and shipment made in 1 cwt. kegs, the prices of Magnesium Sulphate and Sodium Sulphate could be reduced to about one quarter and the price of Paraffin Molle to about one half of those shown in the schedule.

2. We have included in the statement alternative quotations for Quinine Sulphate, Quinine Hydrochlor., Totaquina and a Cinchona Febrifuge, together with prices for hand tablet-making machines. We gather that it is not desired that we should quote for the empty bottles or labels which would be required for the tablets, as these may be obtainable locally. If smaller containers for tablets are desired we do not think there would be any difficulty in obtaining tubes with screw caps to contain say ten or twenty 10-grain tablets, or stout paper envelopes for smaller quantities. We shall be glad to go further into this question (if desired) if it should be decided to proceed with the preparation of tablets locally; in the meantime, however, we would mention that 10-grain tablets of quinine are rather unusual in our experience, and that our usual demands are for tablets of 5 grains or less. The schemes for the sale or free distribution of small

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* No. 64. † 78081/35 [No. 5]: not printed. ‡ Not printed. § Enclosure in No. 64.

quantities of quinine tablets in Malaya and the Gold Coast provide for the supply of 4-grain tablets, and the prices recently quoted for alternative packings for the Gold Coast scheme are as follows:—

Tubes of 20 4-grain tablets Quinine Sulphate, 5¼*d.* per tube.
Tubes of 16 4-grain tablets Quinine Hydrochlor., 5¼*d.* per tube.
Tubes of 20 4-grain tablets Quinine Hydrochlor., 6½*d.* per tube.

These prices include packing in cartons and cases, as well as freight and insurance, and for the first experimental supply the Gold Coast have decided to purchase tubes of 16 tablets of quinine hydrochlor. which it is proposed to sell at 6*d.* each. These figures may be of value for comparison with the cost of the local preparation of tablets in Aden.

3. We have not gone into the question of possible similar schemes for the distribution of Iodoform, Sodium Sulphate or Emetine (referred to on page 14, of Mr. Ingrams' report) but have included a quotation for a small supply of vaccine lymph in containers holding sufficient for one vaccination, which would probably be the most suitable type. A reduction in price could be secured if collapsible metal tubes each containing sufficient for 12 vaccinations (as used in West Africa and elsewhere) are considered suitable, as these can be obtained at 5*s.* per tube (of 12) less 45 per cent discount.

4. We shall be happy to arrange if desired for the purchase, shipment and insurance on our usual terms of any stores required in connexion with this scheme, and enclose two copies of our " Notes on the preparation of Indents* " which should give Dr. Petrie and Mr. Ingrams all the information they desire on the subject. We do not keep a supply of indent forms of the kind shown on the end of the " Notes " as these are usually prepared locally.

5. We conclude that necessary authority for the expenditure involved will be given to us either for each indent or generally, and, that we shall be informed whether our Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote Account should be charged therewith. If not we shall be glad to learn whether a fresh account should be opened and how it will be financed.

6. In addition to the information which should appear in each indent according to the form in the " Notes " already mentioned, we should be furnished with standing instructions as to:—

(*a*) The local officer, if any, with whom we might correspond on matters of progress and detail, his telegraphic address (and code) and whether he is in a position to authorize us direct on matters of expenditure.
(*b*) The extent, if any, to which we might use our discretion in exceeding indent estimates of cost.
(*c*) The consignee to whom the first shipping advice, containing the bill of lading and other documents, should be sent.
(*d*) The addressee for the second shipping advice containing a note of all charges.
(*e*) Whether insurance should generally be effected.

7. With regard to (*b*) above, in the case of most of the Governments for which we act, we have been authorized generally to incur excess, on any one indent, up to 25 per cent or £10 whichever is the greater: this, however, does not, of course, apply in any case where the indent contains specific instructions to another effect.

I have, &c.,
E. RINGWOOD,
for Crown Agents.

78081/35 [No. 7]. No. 67.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE ACTING RESIDENT.

[*Answered by No. 69.*]

(No. 126.)

SIR, Downing Street, 8th July, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to Sir Bernard Reilly's despatch No. 70 of the 20th of March†, regarding the proposed development of tribal dispensaries in the Aden Protectorate, and to transmit to you a copy of a letter‡ from the Crown Agents for the Colonies on this subject, together with the enclosures thereto.

* Not printed. † No. 64. ‡ No. 66.

2. I also enclose a copy of a letter* which has been addressed to the Crown Agents which shows the manner in which it is proposed that this scheme should be handled. You will, no doubt, let me know if you see any difficulty in any point of the proposed procedure.

3. Approval for the expenditure on the hostel and dispensaries was conveyed to you in my predecessor's despatch No. 49 of the 15th April, 1935†

I have, &c.,
MALCOLM MACDONALD.

78081/35 [No. 8]. No. 68.

COLONIAL OFFICE
to
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, S.W.1, 8th July, 1935.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary MacDonald to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th June‡ regarding the proposed development of tribal dispensaries in the Aden Protectorate, and to inform you that a copy of your letter, together with the enclosures thereto, is being sent to the Acting Resident at Aden for his consideration. A copy of the despatch§ sent to the Acting Resident is enclosed for information.

2. As regards paragraph 5 of your letter I am to inform you that indents will be forwarded to you through the Colonial Office and that expenditure should be debited to your Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote Account.

3. With regard to the points raised in paragraph 6 of your letter, I am to convey to you the following information:—

(*a*) The Resident at Aden (telegraphic address Nulkh‖) should be consulted on questions of detail, but, normally, only the Colonial Office will authorize the expenditure.
(*b*) In the case of these indents you are authorized to proceed in the manner described in paragraph 7 of your letter, that is to say, except in cases where the indent contains specific instructions to another effect, you may incur excess expenditure on any one indent up to 25 per cent, or £10 (ten pounds) whichever is the greater.
(*c*) The first shipping advice containing the bill of lading and other documents should be sent to the Resident at Aden.
(*d*) The second shipping advice containing a note of all charges should be sent to the Accountant, Colonial Office.
(*e*) No insurance should be effected.

I am, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

78081/35 [No. 9]. No. 69.

THE RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 28th October, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 70.*]

(No. 324.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 16th October, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 126 dated the 8th July, 1935§, regarding the proposed development of tribal dispensaries in the Aden Protectorate, and to forward herewith an Indent¶ for drugs, etc., required for this scheme.

2. The quantities indented for are roughly the estimated requirements for five dispensaries. I should be glad, however, if it may be left to the discretion of the Crown

* No. 68. † No. 7. ‡ No. 66. § No. 67.
‖ Crown Agents were asked to amend this to " Resident, Aden ", and requested to use Government Telegraphic Code.
¶ Not printed here.

Agents to increase or decrease the quantities given to a moderate extent if by so doing they are enabled to effect a saving of the nature described in paragraph 1 of their letter of the 13th June, 1935*.

3. Out of the 2,000 ozs. Cinchona, only 400 ozs. are for distribution or sale at half price to the dispensaries. The remaining 1,600 ozs. are required for the cheap quinine distribution scheme, and I suggest that the value be treated as an imprest account.

4. After consideration of the cost of quinine or substitutes in tablets and in powder, the conclusion has been reached that it will be cheaper to make the tablets locally rather than to purchase them ready-made. The quantity required is not likely to be excessive and their manufacture and packing can be conveniently carried out in co-operation with the Mission Hospital. Dr. Petrie was of opinion that as 10 gr. was a minimum adult dose, it would be convenient to experiment with tablets of that size, but after further consideration it has been decided that it would probably be better to make the more usual 5 gr. tablets. It is requested that the stamp or die may be made to reproduce the symbols A † P. It is observed that one of the manufacturers of tablet-making machines refers to the use of excipients and should they be necessary for the making of Cinchona tablets, I should be glad if a suitable quantity may be included in the indent together with instructions as to the properties required.

5. It has not proved practical to obtain packing materials locally and I should therefore be glad if the Crown Agents may be asked to supply an economic quantity of tubes or bottles (in two sizes for 20 and 50 tablets respectively) and envelopes. The labelling, in Arabic, can be done locally.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY.

78081/35 [No. 10]. No. 70.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(No. 253.)

SIR, Downing Street, 26th November, 1935.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 324 of the 16th of October† forwarding an Indent for drugs, etc. required in connexion with the tribal dispensaries in the Aden Protectorate and to transmit to you a copy of a letter‡ which I have caused to be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies requesting them to obtain and forward to you the necessary supplies.

2. As regards the third paragraph of your despatch under reference, I have to inform you that it is proposed to charge the cost of the Cinchona required for the cheap quinine distribution scheme to the Aden subhead of the Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services in the usual way and I have accordingly to request that you will include receipts from the sale of quinine in your monthly account with the Colonial Office. You will doubtless keep a separate record of the disposal of the above 1,600 ozs. of cinchona, and it would be appreciated if a copy of this record were included with the monthly accounts.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

78081/35 [No. 11]. No. 71.

COLONIAL OFFICE

to

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, S.W.1, 26th November, 1935.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary MacDonald to refer to the letter from this Department of the 8th of July§ regarding the development of tribal dispensaries in the Aden Protectorate and to transmit to you a copy of a despatch|| which has been received from the Resident at Aden forwarding an Indent for the drugs, etc., required in connexion with this scheme.

* No. 66. † No. 69. ‡ No. 71. § No. 68. || No. 69.

2. It is requested that, as indicated in the second paragraph of the Resident's despatch, you will increase or decrease the quantities given in the Indent if by so doing a saving of the nature indicated in your letter of the 13th of June (G/308)* can be effected.

3. I am to request that you will obtain and forward these stores to the Resident at Aden in accordance with the arrangements agreed to in Colonial Office letter of the 8th of July.

4. A copy of the reply† sent to the Resident is enclosed for your information.

I am, &c.,

K. W. BLAXTER.

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5. POLICY IN THE HADHRAMAUT

78018/35 [No. 1]. No. 72.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 29th April, 1935.)

(Confidential.)

(No. 94.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 17th April, 1935.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a note written by Mr. W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E., Political Officer, on the question of our policy in the Hadhramaut. I have felt for some time that the increased contact between Aden and the interior of the Hadhramaut that has been brought about by the Royal Air Force and by the visits of Political Officers to that country makes it desirable that our policy in that part of the Protectorate should be reconsidered. I therefore asked Mr. Ingrams, when he visited the Hadhramaut last winter, to study conditions there as far as his time allowed him and to make any recommendations regarding our relations with the country that appeared to him desirable.

2. I have considered Mr. Ingrams' proposals in consultation with Air Commodore Portal and Colonel Lake, and I desire to indicate briefly the conclusions that I have formed in agreement with them.

3. In the first place I consider that the basis of our policy in the Hadhramaut is our treaty with the Sultanate of Mukalla, and that nothing should be done to disturb our good relations with this State which consistently maintains its policy of loyalty to the British connexion and its helpful attitude to the Aden Residency and the Royal Air Force. The present Sultan, like his predecessor, unfortunately spends a large part of his time in India away from his State. He, like other members of his family, is to a great extent Indian both by blood and in sentiment, and his representative at Mukalla when he is absent and other leading local officials are semi-Indian like himself. This Indian element is unpopular with Arabs, but it displays a considerable degree of efficiency, and it relies on Arabs for the administration of the parts of the Sultanate that lie in the interior. There is an organized administration throughout the Mukalla State which preserves law and order. It has many faults, but it is on the whole deserving of support and encouragement. Its attitude towards the land-locked Kathiris is, however, obstructive and unhelpful, and this leads to chronic discontent and frequent disturbance in the Kathiri part of the Hadhramaut valley.

4. In my opinion our object should be to give some practical assistance to the Kathiris without prejudice to our good relations with the Qu'aiti Government of Mukalla. The main *desiderata* of the Kathiris are the establishment of peace and security in their territory and better means of communication with the sea, and thereby with the countries

* No. 66. † No. 70.

such as Singapore and Java in which wealthy Kathiris have important interests. The attainment of both these objects is rendered difficult by the Qu'aiti Government of Mukalla which prevents the Kathiri Sultan from maintaining an adequate force for the preservation of law and order, and which either actively or passively obstructs the completion of the motor road which the Kathiris of Terim have for many years been endeavouring to make to the seaport of Shihr. On the other hand, the main desire of the Sultan of Mukalla is to strengthen and re-equip his army, which, though fairly numerous, is very badly armed and ill-organized. He has for long been asking the Aden Residency for help in this matter, but it has hitherto been refused on account of his personal neglect of his State and his hostility to the Kathiris.

5. Both the Qu'aitis and the Kathiris consider that their respective objects could be obtained by British assistance, for which they are both anxious. I consider that we might endeavour to make the satisfaction of the Sultan of Mukalla's requirements contingent on a change in his policy towards the Kathiris: that is to say, that we might agree to help him in the re-armament and reorganization of his military forces on condition that he agreed to a similar strengthening, on a lesser scale, of the Kathiri forces, and to the completion of the Kathiri road to the sea. This policy might be carried out on lines somewhat similar to that which has been adopted nearer Aden in the case of the Sultan of Lahej and the Haushabi Sultan. As you are aware, the Lahej Trained Forces are being re-armed with British assistance but at the Sultan's expense, and are being re-organized by the Officer Commanding the Aden Protectorate Levies in the capacity of Inspector-General. In the Haushabi territory which lies beyond Lahej we are encouraging the local Sultan to form tribal guards, which are being organized under the supervision of a Political Officer from Aden. I think that we might in the same way assist the Sultan of Mukalla in re-arming his forces at his own expense and in reorganizing them by allowing him to borrow the services of an Arabic-speaking British military officer, who might be seconded for service with the Mukalla State for a period of six months or, preferably, one year. This officer should, at the same time, organize tribal guards in the territory of the Kathiri Sultan. His pay should, for the period of his deputation, be met jointly (though not in equal proportions) by the Qu'aiti and the Kathiri Sultans. Both these Sultans have financial means far greater than those of any of the other Chiefs of the Aden Protectorate with the exception of the Sultan of Lahej, and I think it possible that they might welcome this arrangement.

6. It would be necessary to preserve some degree of control over the re-armed Qu'aiti and Kathiri forces after the departure of the military officer whose employment I have suggested. This might be arranged by the appointment of one of the permanent military officers in Aden—for instance the Second-in-Command of the Aden Protectorate Levies—to be Inspector-General of the Qu'aiti Trained Forces and of the Kathiri tribal guards in addition to his own duties. It would be possible for him to pay fairly frequent visits to Mukalla and to the interior of the Hadhramaut by air, and Political Officers could visit the country by the same means in order to watch political developments and to give such advice and encouragement as may be necessary. These developments would give the country better internal security, without which their further progress is difficult if not impossible. Both at Mukalla and in the interior of the Hadhramaut the people have reached a degree of advancement that is not found in the western parts of the Protectorate except at Lahej, and I consider that it is time for His Majesty's Government to assist the efforts of these Arab States by giving practical help to their main requirements and towards the settlement of their strained mutual relations.

7. The policy that I have outlined would require further consideration in detail, but I shall be glad in the first instance to know whether an attempt to proceed on these lines would meet with your general approval. I have endeavoured to formulate a policy which will involve the least possible expenditure to His Majesty's Government, and will, at the same time, aim at meeting the wishes of both the Qu'aiti and Kathiri rulers and the needs of their people. If you approve of my suggestions, my first step would be to sound the Sultan of Mukalla, without whose assent and co-operation the scheme could not be launched. I hope that he may be attracted by the material advantages which it would offer him, and by the fulfilment of his wishes regarding his army, and that these considerations may overcome his objection to our rendering direct help to the Kathiri Sultan in the interest of law and order in the latter's country and of improved communications for it with the outer world.

I have, &c.,
B. R. REILLY,
Resident, &c.

Enclosure in No. 72.

POLICY IN THE HADHRAMAUT.

This is a short summary of the situation. To understand the whole position the history of the country and its internal condition needs to be appreciated. Reports giving as full detail as possible are in course of preparation.

Present policy.—Treaty of friendship and protection with Qu'aiti. Protection extended to Kathiri through Qu'aiti-Kathiri agreement. No intention of separate treaty with Kathiri. Non-interference with internal affairs and prevention of foreign intervention. Policy of abstention carried further in Hadhramaut than in the western part of the Protectorate as the same imperial interests do not arise.

Present position in Hadhramaut.

Credit side.—A large and increasing part of the population which has had contact with the world in Netherlands East Indies, the Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, India and Hejaz.

An influential body of opinion in Kathiri circles which includes the Sultans and Seyyids and desires to establish peace and good order in their country.

Large expenditure by the rich of Kathiriland on public and social service.

Some indication of a desire for settled administration in the eastern portion of the Hadhramaut under Qu'aiti influence among the Tamimis who have been abroad in East Africa.

A growing tendency to promote education and social services in Qu'aiti dominions especially in Mukalla and Shihr.

A more than embryonic show of good order and organized government in Qu'aiti territory on the coast, in the Mukalla and Shihr provinces, up through the Do'an province to the Shibam province. Probably also in the Hajar province.

A system of political relations with the tribes in and around Qu'aiti territory.

The spirit of the Qu'aiti-Kathiri agreement.

Debit side.—Except in the towns of Terim and Seyyun and the villages of al Ghurf, Teris and Mariame, anarchy in Kathiri territory.

Mistrust by the Kathiris of Qu'aitis and by Qu'aitis of Kathiris. As the Qu'aitis are more powerful and hold the key to the situation they succeed in making things difficult for the Kathiris, without direct interference in their internal affairs.

Criticism of present policy.

As long as the inhabitants of the Hadhramaut were perfectly content with the existing state of affairs and neither wanted nor had need of assistance in putting them right, our policy had everything to commend it. But it seems to me that, with the present "open" atmosphere and the desire for progress manifesting itself, a policy which declines assistance itself and refuses outside intervention to be sought becomes indefensible.

The alternatives seem to me to be:

1. Abandonment of any protection in the Hadhramaut and leave it open to Ibn Saud, the Dutch, the Italians, or anybody else to walk in and help themselves and/or the inhabitants.

2. The establishment of separate relations with the Kathiri on the lines of those we have with the Qu'aiti (which would please the Kathiri).

3. An attempt at seeing that the Qu'aiti-Kathiri agreement is implemented.

No. 1. I do not propose to discuss.

No. 2. Immediately draws attention to the fact that it is the Kathiri side of the situation that raises an immediate need for some sort of change. I believe such a move would be bad politically and disastrous for the ultimate prosperity of the Hadhramaut which is geographically and economically one unit.

I favour the third alternative and the problem seems to me to be

(1) the establishment of peace and good order in Kathiri territory particularly in that part of it which lies in the main wadi, i.e., from just east of Shibam to just east of Terim.

(2) the removal of mistrust between the Qu'aitis and Kathiris and the establishment of a more helpful attitude on the part of the senior partner.

Means of carrying this out.

1. Extend the tribal guard system to the Kathiris. Supply them with 200 rifles and a suitable amount of ammunition. Supply them with a trained instructor from the Aden Protectorate Levies (whom they are willing to pay for) and arrange for regular inspection by the Political Officer in charge of the tribal guard scheme which they will welcome.

2. If necessary exact guarantees that in no circumstances will this force be used against the Qu'aiti and his tribes.

3. Give the Qu'aiti the arms he is seeking for his army (which seems to me to be worth it) under the same conditions as they have been given to Lahej.

4. If necessary exact guarantees from the Qu'aiti that his army will never be used against the Kathiri or his tribes.

5. Insist on the Qu'aiti allowing the Kathiris (i.e., the Seyyids of Terim) being allowed to build their road (*vide* separate minute) from Terim to Shihr. The cost of construction and maintenance to be borne by the Kathiri, and the security of the road to be guaranteed by the Qu'aiti in consideration of the customs duties he levies on Kathiri imports.

6. Insist on the Qu'aiti not impeding any measures of development which the Kathiri wishes to undertake and which the Resident approves of as not being likely to be against Qu'aiti interests (e.g., the possible development of a commercial aeroplane service; the partial damming of the Wadi Maseila for agricultural purposes—I do not say definitely such proposals as these two are not against Qu'aiti interests, but examination of them would be justified if they arose).

7. The appointment of a Political Officer for the eastern part of the Protectorate and adviser to the Kathiri and Qu'aiti; to reside in the Hadhramaut and to be paid partly by Kathiri and Qu'aiti. I think this would be welcomed by the Kathiri and I believe the Qu'aiti could be persuaded to accept it. The Kathiri wants it and the Qu'aiti needs it. His presence would go far to removing cause of mistrust (see above) and he could deal also with the affairs of Qishn and Socotra and perhaps the Wahidi chiefs. As internal adviser I think the Qu'aiti needs him very much, for development has reached a stage there where guidance is necessary. It would be possible to appeal to the Qu'aiti's vanity for he looks on himself as a " civilized monarch " and with advice many of his social schemes could be better directed.

8. If the Qu'aiti agrees to such a programme he might be recommended for a decoration.

There is one other question which has a possible connexion with these proposals. That is the case of the Mahras.

We have a treaty of protection with the Sultan of Socotra and Qishn in respect of the dependencies of Qishn. I believe in the old days the Sultan used to reside at Qishn and perhaps then he had some influence over the tribe as a whole. To-day he lives in Socotra though I believe he has a little influence round Qishn where his relations represent him. At Seihut he has property but no longer the semblance of authority. As for our Protectorate it is really non-existent, for what is the use of a Protectorate when a Political Officer cannot put his nose into it without being threatened with being shot? Flight-Lieutenant Rickards was also not allowed to land at Seihut. It is too far away to bomb or to be able to expect that contact will achieve any great change. The Zuwedi tribesmen now terrorize the inhabitants.

I did not think there was any possible remedy until in Mukalla when I was talking about our adventures, and one of the Sultan's chief officials who I felt had been " inspired " said that it was a great pity we did not allow the Qu'aiti to take the place and put it in order.

To let them take Seihut would be to let them establish also the *Pax Qu'aitica* in the Wadi Maseilah, which is plentifully watered and an excellent and easy road to Hadhramaut. It would probably mean peace and some development down the wadi and would be a good boundary to Qu'aiti dominions.

The only two reasons I saw against it were (1) a very theoretical one that all roads to the Hadhramaut would then be Qu'aiti, but as the Kathiris cannot and probably never could develop it I do not think that matters. Traffic goes up it as far as 'Enat which is Qu'aiti. (2) The other reason is the Socotra Sultan. But he does not seem to have much interest in his mainland possessions and if the Qu'aiti took it we could no

doubt get a guarantee of privileges in respect of his property for the Qishn Sultan. The privilege of extending his territories in this way is one that might be given to the Qu'aiti, if he consented to accept and follow out the policy indicated.

If we followed a policy such as I have indicated above it would I feel remove a reproach and lead to further progress in the country. In cash it would cost us very little for the people themselves would pay most and they can well manage to do so as will be clear when I have prepared my survey of their financial position. There is no need to do it all at once, but it would be well to have a moderately forward policy laid down for gradual fulfilment.

78018/35 [No. 6]. No. 73.

SIR COSMO PARKINSON (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

MR. G. W. RENDEL (FOREIGN OFFICE).

MY DEAR RENDEL, Downing Street, 3rd July, 1935.

Will you please refer to your letter of the 30th May* regarding Miss Freya Stark's visit to the Hadhramaut, and my reply of the 14th June?†.

We took the opportunity when Reilly called here recently of discussing with him the customs question to which you refer. Reilly is rather doubtful whether he would be able to persuade the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla to reduce his customs duties. His experience is that it is very difficult to convince the average Sultan that it is worth his while to sacrifice revenue for the time being in order to reap a bigger gain eventually. He thinks however, that if, as time goes by, the Sultan finds that his trade is seriously decreasing, this will of itself persuade him to reduce the duties. Reilly will none the less bear the point in mind in case an opportunity occurs for one of the Political Officers to raise the matter with the Sultan when paying a visit to his territory.

Yours, &c.,

A. C. C. PARKINSON.

78018/1/35 [No. 1]. No. 74.

(Secret.)

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

STANDING OFFICIAL SUB-COMMITTEE FOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST.

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE HELD AT NO. 2, WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.1, ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1935, AT 3 P.M.

SUBJECT: THE HADHRAMAUT: POLICY TO BE ADOPTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Present:

SIR COSMO PARKINSON, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office (in the Chair).
MR. E. HALE, Principal, Treasury.
MR. M. J. CLAUSON, Principal, India Office.
COMMANDER S. E. NORFOLK, R.N., Admiralty.
MR. H. WARD, Foreign Office.
MAJOR C. A. OSBORNE, General Staff, War Office.
WING-COMMANDER G. C. PIRIE, M.C., D.F.C., Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry.

The following were also present:

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., British Resident at Aden.
MR. H. R. COWELL, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.
SQUADRON-LEADER H. B. RUSSELL, D.F.C., A.F.C., Air Ministry.
MAJOR F. B. WEBB, Secretary to the Sub-Committee.

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* 78018/35 [No. 2]: not printed. † 78018/35 [No. 3]: not printed.

The Sub-Committee had before them a letter from the Colonial Office to the Secretary, Committee of Imperial Defence, together with enclosures (Paper No. M.E.(O) 185)*.

THE CHAIRMAN asked Sir Bernard Reilly, the Resident at Aden, to summarize his proposals for the policy to be adopted in the Hadhramaut, given in his despatch of the 17th April, 1935, and which had been circulated as Paper No. M.E.(O) 185.

SIR BERNARD REILLY explained that in the past we had not had very close relations with the inlying portions of the Hadhramaut mainly owing to difficulties of access and the fact that the tribes had been averse to visits from Europeans. In recent years contact had increased owing to the advent of the Royal Air Force, which made more frequent visits by Political Officers possible. There was a marked change in the attitude of the tribes who, however, looked to His Majesty's Government to assist them in their development. The basis of our policy in the Hadhramaut was our Treaty with the Sultanate of Mukalla, but we had no direct Treaty with the Kathiris, their relations with His Majesty's Government being based on their Treaty with Mukalla, through whom our communications with them were conducted. He felt that the time had now come when we should institute a more progressive policy in the Hadhramaut. The primary need of the Kathiris was the establishment of peace and security in their territory and the development of communications to the sea—the Kathiris having large and important trading interests with places such as Singapore and Java. It was essential, however, that nothing should be done to prejudice our good relations with Mukalla who in many respects were antagonistic to the Kathiris. The friendship of the Sultan of Mukalla was very important, as his territory was on the coast and he had been of great assistance to the Royal Air Force in the matter of landing grounds and seaplane bases, whereas the Kathiri territory was inland and their friendship not of such practical value. It was therefore difficult to help the Kathiris without running the risk of offending the Sultan of Mukalla, who, although he administered his State with a measure of efficiency, was often away for long periods in India, and his attitude towards the Kathiris was usually obstructive and unhelpful.

The Sultan of Mukalla had asked us to assist him in re-arming and improving the efficiency of his army, and it was thought that we should assist him to do this provided we could get him to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the Kathiris, and provided he agreed firstly to the Kathiris strengthening their forces on a lesser scale as a security measure, and secondly to the completion of the Kathiri route to the sea.

Sir Bernard Reilly said that the Lahej forces were being re-organized and re-armed with British assistance and supervision, at the Sultan's expense. His suggestion was that we should assist the Sultan of Mukalla in a similar manner to re-organize his forces at his own expense, though for this purpose the services of an Arabic-speaking British military officer would be required for a period of six months or a year, and it would be necessary to decide from where this officer was to be found. At present, however, it was only necessary to agree to the principle. Regarding the Kathiri forces, this officer should at the same time organize tribal guards in the Kathiri territory on lines similar to those that were being attempted with some of the tribes lying beyond Lahej.

The re-organization of the Mukala and Kathiri forces was in reality a means to an end. It was hoped that it would lead to better security and improved conditions. At a later stage it would be possible to take up with these tribes the question of further action in regard to the slave trade, social and medical measures, etc.

Referring to visits by Political Officers, Sir Bernard Reilly pointed out that visits to Kathiris could only be carried out through the co-operation of the Royal Air Force, but that visits to Mukalla could be made by sea as well as by air. It was necessary to bear the question of transport in mind when considering the measures to implement his proposals. He said that if His Majesty's Government approved these proposals the next step would be to approach the Sultan of Mukalla. He had not yet approached the Sultan because he wished to obtain the general approval of His Majesty's Government to his proposals before doing so.

He then referred to a note by Mr. W. H. Ingrams, who had recently visited the Hadhramaut. Whilst his proposals were in agreement with Mr. Ingrams' views, there were two matters in Mr. Ingrams' note which had not been touched upon in the despatch. The first referred to the appointment of a Political Officer for the eastern part of the Aden Protectorate and adviser to Kathiri and Mukalla. At present he was not sure that Mukalla would accept this proposal, or that a Political Officer from Aden could be spared for this purpose. This problem was not, however, immediate and might follow as a later development.

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* 79111/35 S. [No. 8]: not printed here.

The second point was a proposal to persuade the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra to cede Seihut to Mukalla. The Sultan's control of Seihut was largely titular and he had little influence there. Owing to the disturbed state of the tribes at Seihut, it was almost impossible for Political Officers to visit that district at present.

Sir Bernard Reilly said he doubted whether the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra would be prepared to hand over any portion of his territory and that Sir Bernard was not prepared to accept the proposal until he had considered the points of view of both parties concerned. It might, however, prove to be a good one, provided that the difficulties could be overcome.

In conclusion he stated that he would like the general approval of His Majesty's Government to the proposals outlined in his despatch, after which he could prepare the details of the scheme and carry out the necessary negotiations.

MR. COWELL said that the Colonial Office were in general agreement with Sir Bernard Reilly's proposals and he thought that they should be approved in order that the necessary steps to implement them could be taken. He asked, however, whether their reactions on the King of the Yemen had been considered.

SIR BERNARD REILLY said that we had a Treaty with the King of the Yemen which had been in operation for about a year, and indications showed that the King was keeping within the spirit as well as the letter of the Treaty and would abstain from interference. If the Kathiris intrigued with the King of the Yemen or Ibn Saud it would only be to obtain assistance: they had no desire to be under the domination of either of these two rulers.

MR. WARD said that the Foreign Office welcomed Sir Bernard Reilly's proposals. They had felt for some time that our present position in the Hadhramaut was somewhat anomalous. Whilst we had endeavoured to prevent other countries from obtaining any influence there, we had not ourselves hitherto adopted a forward policy. Taking into consideration the present state of world politics, for example the situation in Abyssinia, the Foreign Office considered that it would be unwise in the future to try to maintain our position in the Hadhramaut on a negative basis, and that unless we could assert some positive control we should eventually have difficulties not only with Saudi Arabia or the Yemen, but also possibly with European Powers.

He mentioned the present negotiations regarding the south-east boundaries of Saudi Arabia and pointed out that Ibn Saud was claiming a frontier on the south of the Rub'al Khali desert running from the intersection of meridian 56° E and parallel 19° N to the intersection of meridian 52° E and parallel 17° N, and thence along thus claiming to extend his authority relatively close to the northern side of the Hadhramaut valley. Sir Andrew Ryan, who had been specially consulted on the question of relations between Saudi Arabia and the Hadhramaut, had drawn attention to the considerable Hadhrami element in the population of the Hejaz and the constant flow of Hadhramis between Saudi territory and their native land. He thought that Ibn Saud himself was unlikely to risk trouble by interfering in the Hadhramaut: hitherto he had prudently refused to listen to appeals by Hadhramis that he should invade the Hadhramaut valley to restore order there. At the same time Sir Andrew Ryan felt it would be a useful safeguard for the future if we were to consolidate our position in the Hadhramaut and to improve conditions there.

Mr. Ward asked whether Sir Bernard Reilly had considered applying a scheme to Qishn and the more easterly part of the Hadhramaut similar to that proposed for Mukalla, including the re-organization of their armed forces.

In reply SIR BERNARD REILLY said that the people of Qishn and Socotra were in a much more primitive state but that at a later stage it might be possible to consider doing something for them on the lines of the tribal guard scheme.

THE CHAIRMAN said that one of the reasons why the proposals now put forward appealed to him was that they represented a definite step forward in respect of a definite area; if the position in the territory of the Sultan of Mukalla and the Kathiris could be consolidated, the area further east might then be tackled as a separate issue.

MR. CLAUSON said that the India Office were in agreement with the proposals and had no further comments to make.

WING-COMMANDER PIRIE said that the Air Ministry had scrutinized the proposals carefully and were in agreement with them. He would, however, like to be assured that there was to be no change in our policy regarding the internal affairs of Mukalla and Kathiri and that the proposals would not involve interference in the direct administration of these States.

SIR BERNARD REILLY said that our policy was to avoid interference in the direct administration of the Protectorate, but that in many cases we exercised a good deal of influence, and our object was to help the Arabs to help themselves and to encourage them to administer their States more efficiently.

WING-COMMANDER PIRIE pointed out that the Royal Air Force Squadron at Aden would be responsible for providing transport for an increased number of visits to the Qu'aiti-Kathiri area by Political Officers and Levy Officers inspecting the local tribal forces. This would still further interfere with the service training of the squadron at Aden which already suffered considerably from such commitments, but as the Air Officer Commanding was prepared to accept this and as the Resident's proposals should result in increased security, the Air Ministry felt they had every reason to support them.

MAJOR OSBORNE said that the War Office were not directly concerned, but that they were in agreement with the Air Ministry in supporting the proposals.

COMMANDER NORFOLK said that the Admiralty did not appear to be directly concerned by the proposals, but that on general grounds they were disposed to welcome any move towards the improvement of internal conditions in the Hadhramaut, as making it less receptive ground for the penetration of foreign influence. He understood that the demands for transport would fall mainly on the Royal Air Force, and that the policy would not result in additional demands for naval transport.

SIR BERNARD REILLY pointed out that visits by sea to Mukalla were usually paid when the sloop in the Red Sea carried out its annual cruise, and that the policy would not result in any additional demands on the Navy.

MR. HALE said that the Treasury had little comment to make on the scheme as they understood that the additional cost would be borne by the States concerned and it was not anticipated that assistance would be required from the Treasury.

MR WARD, referring to the provision of an Arabic-speaking British military officer for service in Mukalla, suggested it might be possible to find a suitable ex-officer of the 'Iraq police who had a good knowledge of Arabic for this purpose.

SIR BERNARD REILLY said that this was a useful suggestion, and would be borne in mind.

Conclusion.

It was agreed—

To recommend that the policy to be pursued in the Hadhramaut, proposed by Sir Bernard Reilly, Resident at Aden, in his despatch No. 94, dated 17th April, 1935, circulated as Paper No. M.E.(O) 185, should be approved.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1,
21st August, 1935.

78018/35 [No. 11]. No. 75.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE ACTING RESIDENT.

(Confidential.)

SIR, Downing Street, 9th September, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to Sir Bernard Reilly's confidential despatch No. 94 of the 17th April, 1935*, regarding the policy to be adopted by His Majesty's Government in the Hadhramaut.

This question has been considered at a meeting of the Standing Official Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence for questions concerning the Middle East, at which Sir Bernard Reilly was present, and gave further explanation of his proposals, which have my general approval. Details of the scheme for implementing the proposals will no doubt be submitted to me in due course.

I have, &c.,
MALCOLM MACDONALD.

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* No. 72.

6. HINTERLAND BOUNDARIES OF THE HADHRAMAUT

78032/35 S. [No 1]. No. 76.

THE RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 25th February, 1935.)

(Secret.) (No. 42.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 12th February, 1935.

I have the honour to refer you to my secret despatch No. 318 of 5th December, 1934*, regarding the boundaries of the Sultans of the Hadhramaut, and to my secret despatch No. 296 of 14th November, 1934†, regarding the boundary of the Protectorate in the area east of the Hadhramaut.

2. I enclose a copy of a Note on the Hadhramaut boundaries prepared by Mr. Ingrams, who has recently returned from an extensive tour in the eastern part of the Protectorate.

3. Mr. Ingrams was unable to go to Qishn, and therefore did not obtain much information about the inland boundaries of Mahri territory. *H.M.S. Penzance* is, however, expected to pay a visit to Qishn and Socotra in March, and I intend to send a Political Officer in her to these places. The Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden may subsequently be able to arrange a further aerial reconnaissance to confirm or supplement information that the Political Officer may then obtain.

4. I see no reason to alter the opinions expressed in paragraphs 4 and 7 of my despatch of 3rd October‡; but Mr. Ingrams mentions that the Ahl Sei'ar and Ahl Manahil are accustomed to raid into the desert, and it may therefore be advisable to include in the Protectorate sphere a strip of desert (say 20 miles) on the Hadhramaut side of any future boundary line between the Aden Protectorate and the Kingdom of Ibn Sa'ud.

I have, &c.,
B. R. REILLY,
Resident, &c.

Enclosure in No. 76.

NOTES BY MR. W. H. INGRAMS ON THE HADHRAMAUT BOUNDARIES OF THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

During my recent visit to the Hadhramaut, I made a journey to the Sei'ar country with a view to ascertaining the boundaries of that tribe and their neighbours.

As time was limited I could not perform my original aim of going north from Shibam to the desert, eastwards along the edge of the desert and back to Tarim. As the Air Force reconnaissance has shown, the desert is much farther away than we had supposed and if I had carried out this plan the journey would have occupied a month. After many enquiries and with some delays we engaged camels to take us to Ba Rumeidan, the seat of Tannaf, chief of one of the four divisions of the Sei'ar. The contract was that we should arrive there in 3½ days, that the caravan would stop there four days to enable us to reach 'Eiwa and the edge of the desert and that we should then return by another route. After four nights on the road we found we had still another full day and a half march ahead of us to get to Ba Rumeidan. We had been joined on the way by Tannaf's son and his son-in-law so I did not think I was justified in spending the extra time on the way as we were told that Eiwa was now three days away, the borders of the desert four days, and real desert six days.

We travelled up the Wadi Sar and having visited the reputed tomb of the patriarch Salih in the Wadi Khonab proceeded past the Bents' final camp in this direction, identified by a large stone with a Himyaritic inscription and shortly after turned into the Wadi Sodaf which we followed to its source up on an extensive plateau. It has been supposed that the Hadhramaut tributary Wadis run out into the sand, but this is not so. There is another watershed in between and after a distance of perhaps twenty miles

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* No. 105 in Middle East No. 52. † No. 104 in Middle East No. 52.
‡ No. 102 in Middle East No. 52.

across this plateau, similar to, but more desolate than, the plateau between the coast and the Hadhramaut, a further series of wadis run down into the desert. We camped on this plateau at a height of about 3,500 feet above sea level at a spot named Qa'a Fudhul. From this place the two chiefs pointed out to me the directions in which their settlements and borders lay.

I am preparing a report as full as all the details obtained from this source and others permit and a map to illustrate it, but in the meantime it will perhaps suffice to say that on the west the Sei'ar are bounded by the tribes of Daham, 'Abida, Marada', Hamam, Bal Obeid and Kurab, while running round from east to north-east and north their neighbours are the tribes of Kathiri as Suflan, Harazi (a small tribe), Mahra, Zabeni, Rashidi, Murra and Yam.

Next day we marched a little to the north and then east, crossing the boundary between Sei'ar and Kathiri as we went. We camped that night in Kathiri territory at Sih Riyeidat al Kathir and next day commenced the descent of the Wadi Qubhudh which is the terrain of the Harazi. From the town of Qubhudh we went straight along the main wadi to Tarim.

From enquiries made in Shibam and Tarim I came to the conclusion that the following* tribes inhabiting the steppe lands to the north of the main wadi should geographically and economically speaking be considered British.

The Sei'ar.—The Sei'ar have their principal settlements in the wadis and on the steppes to the north of the main wadi. Of the wadis we saw or journeyed through the following depending on the main wadi belong to them: *Sar,* Latak, and Sodaf. They have settlements such as Qa'a el Fudhul, Shurul al Hatar, Ba Rumeidan (which is really only Tannaf's family home) and Qa'a on the steppe and the wadi Eiwa (with a waterhole) which runs into the desert. They hunt and raid in the desert but are not real desert dwellers and seem to know very little about it. They depend economically on Shibam which is the market where they purchase their foodstuffs and where they sell wood, charcoal, and saf leaves for making mats which are their sole products. During the annual fair at Meshed, which though an autonomous town, is under Qu'aiti influence, they visit the place to sell their camels.

The Harazi.—A small tribe practically confined to the Wadi Qubhudh, which, as indicated above, runs out into the plateau to the north. Apart from the town of Qubhudh and a few neighbouring hamlets they are troglodytes and live with their animals in caves in the walls of the wadi wandering up and down it in a precarious search for water and pasture. Some of them do a carrying trade and they are, as they have to be, friendly with their neighbours.

The Kathiri.—It is not necessary to say much here about this well-known tribe.

The Kathiri bedouins, who acknowledge no sort of control by the Kathiri Sultan, extend up to the desert.

The 'Awamir.—This powerful tribe, some sections of which have villages in the main valley, belongs to the Shanafir confederation and is therefore under, to a nominal extent, Kathiri influence. The wadi Makhiya running from the steppe to the sands belongs to them. They extend up to the desert.

The Manahil.—This is the tribe whose territory, so to speak, forms the corner of the Hadhramaut proper as distinguished from the Mahra. They are a fairly numerous tribe and under Qu'aiti influence. Those of them who live in the northern steppes raid well into the desert. They occupy a large stretch of territory and we passed their southern boundary some days' journey south of Qabr Hud. Their chief settlements are An Neid, Fughma and As Som.

Beyond the Manahil eastward are the *Mahras.* Their northern sections living on the fringe of the desert are the Bin Sahal, Bin Zabnut, the Bin Tuwar, the Bin Azab and the Bin 'Amar Jid.

We left Tarim on 6th December and proceeded down the main wadi to the sea, passing the tomb of the prophet Hud (equated with the patriarch Eber). On the afternoon of the 11th we passed a spot near a junction with the Wadi Hadhuf which marked the end of that part of the main wadi occupied by the Manahil, whose territory was now on the right bank, the Mahras being on the left. As the Manahil are at feud with the Mahras, our Minhali camel men now became Tamimis.

The next day (12th) we passed Mahri settlements and at night took a siyara of the Bin Sahal section, exchanging him for a Bin Zuweidi siyara at Buzun on the 15th.

On the 17th we arrived near the sea at Dhubeiah. Here some Zuweidis loaded up to shoot us and in view of their hostile attitude I did not think it practicable to go on

* I have many names of places belonging to these tribes, but it is not worth while reciting them in this note.

to Qishn. After a night at Darfut we were allowed, on sufferance, into Seihut and made arrangements for a dhow to sail thence that day. I had, however, a long interview with the relation of the Sultan who represented him there in which I learnt he had no influence beyond his own front door.

In the last few years the Zuweidis have encroached right into the town and terrorize the inhabitants. Sultan Saud had, however, travelled in the eastern part of the country and knew the way inland from Ras Dharbat 'Ali. He told me that Jibal Jadib, in a north-easterly direction from that point, marked the limit of Mahra territory and that the easternmost sections of the tribe were, from the sea to the desert, the following: Bin 'Afrid, Bin 'Ali Muqaddam, Bin Fanzukh, Bin 'Azab, Bin Khurshid, Bin Muqfik, Bin Suleimi, Bin Kiddah, and Bin Jidahih.

The Qu'aiti authorities told me that they had two classes of engagements with the tribes in and around their territory.

(1) Engagements containing an undertaking to respond to the call of the Sultan in any matter and at any time.

(2) Engagements of *bon voisinage* and friendship containing an undertaking to co-operate in matters of mutual interest.

The engagement with the Manahil is of the former class and those with the others of the latter.

W. H. INGRAMS,
1st Political Officer.

21st January, 1935.

78032/35 S. [No. 9].

No. 77.

THE ACTING RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 22nd May, 1935.)

[*Answered by 78032/35 S. [No. 12]: not printed.*]

(No. 115.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 7th May, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your telegraphic request* for further information regarding the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and Muscat.

2. As an enclosure to a separate despatch†, I have forwarded to you a copy of a report by Captain T. Hickinbotham, Civil Secretary, of a recent visit by him in H.M.S. *Penzance* to Socotra, Qishn, and Mukalla, to paragraph 5 of which I now have the honour to refer you.

3. It will be seen that Captain Hickinbotham's information does little beyond confirm that obtained by Mr. Ingrams which was contained on page 4 of his " Notes on the Hadhramaut Boundaries," a copy of which was forwarded to you as an enclosure to Sir Bernard Reilly's despatch of 12th February, 1935‡.

4. As regards the direction of the boundary inland, both Mr. Ingrams' and Captain Hickinbotham's information bears out the fact that it takes a north-easterly direction from Ras Darbat al 'Ali and Captain Hickinbotham's information further indicates that it subsequently turns north-west.

5. As regards the depth of penetration of the boundary, no definite information is yet available. But I wish to refer you to paragraph 3 of Sir Bernard Reilly's despatch No. 296, of 14th November, 1934§, in which he expresses the opinion that the northern limit probably extends as far as the Rub' al Khali. I see no reason at present to express another opinion.

6. The Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden is sending aircraft to visit Qishn on 20th May and I am taking this opportunity to send Mr. Ingrams with the aircraft to make further enquiries, the result of which I shall communicate to you in due course.

I have, &c.,
M. C. LAKE,
Acting Resident, &c.

* No. 91. † No. 78. ‡ No. 76. § No. 104 in Middle East No. 52.

from the Sultan's representative, and at Balihaf no less than three tons of water. All were badly in need of water and would have been reduced to a very serious condition had not this water been forthcoming. By Commander Bevan's permission Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Rhys attended to patients at every place at which the ship called and at Socotra he personally attended to over a hundred cases in two days. These kind attentions were very much appreciated by the local inhabitants.

9. I have the pleasure to report that the Union Jack was flying both at Socotra and Qishn on H.M.S. *Penzance's* arrival.

I have, &c.,
T. HICKINBOTHAM,
Civil Secretary.

78032/35 S. [No. 11]. No. 79.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)
to
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. C. LAKE (ACTING RESIDENT).

[*Answered by 78032/35 S. [Nos. 30 and 37]: not printed.*]

DEAR LAKE, Downing Street, S.W.1, 7th June, 1935.

Will you please refer to the Resident's secret despatch No. 42 of the 12th February* and your despatches Nos. 115 and 117 of the 7th May† about the boundaries of the Hadhramaut?

The information contained in the reports by Ingrams and Hickinbotham is interesting, but we have had some difficulty in fully appreciating its implications owing to our lack of an adequate map. We notice that in his report Ingrams says that he is preparing a full report with a map to illustrate it and we shall no doubt be receiving a copy of this final report and of the map in due course. This will be a great help.

But we really need also, not only in connexion with the question of the Hadhramaut boundaries, but for general purposes, a clear map of the whole Protectorate from the Red Sea to the Muscat frontier, showing frontiers as accurately as it is possible to do so, and also all tribal boundaries so far as they are known, and as they are at present. Can you possibly let us have a map of this sort, or even two?

We should also be grateful if, when you send us Ingrams' final report, you could, without too much trouble, let us have six spare copies (i.e., seven in all) of the illustrative map, for distribution to the other interested Departments.

Yours, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

78032/35 S. [No. 19]. No. 80.

THE ACTING RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Received 17th June, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 81.*]

(Secret.) (No. 145.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 5th June, 1935.

I have the honour to refer you to my despatch No. 115 of 7th May, 1935‡, and to forward as an enclosure to this despatch a copy of a report by Mr. W. H. Ingrams on his journey by air to Qishn and Marbat giving notes on the eastern boundary of the Aden Protectorate.

2. As regard Mr. Ingrams' comment on page two expressing doubt as to the actual ownership of Ras Dharbat 'Ali, it appears to be clear from Government of India (Foreign Department) letter of 24th July, 1933§, that the Ras is on the Aden Protectorate side.

I have, &c.,
M. C. LAKE,
Acting Resident, &c.

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* No. 76. † Nos. 77 and 78. ‡ No. 77. § No. 100 in Middle East No. 46.

Enclosure in No. 80.

NOTE BY MR. W. H. INGRAMS ON THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

On 21st May I left Aden by air for Qishn with the object of gathering further information about the eastern boundary. The principal object of the flight was to enable the Royal Air Force to check stocks of petrol at Marbat in the Dhufar province of Oman, at Reida, and at Mukalla, and as the aircraft proceeded to Marbat the first day I took the opportunity of making enquiries there about the boundary. The information I was given was obtained from Sheikh 'Ali bin Salim Albusa'idi, the wali, and Sheikh 'Ali bin Muhammad al Qari, the resident representative of the Qara Sheikh in Marbat.

It appears that Darbat 'Ali itself is considered, in Marbat at any rate, as being in Omani territory. My interpreter was informed in a conversation he had with some of the locals that it originally belonged to Qishn but that a Sultan of Muscat had bombarded and captured the place and " made some mark on it ".

From Darbat 'Ali inland the boundary is said to run as follows:—

From Darbat 'Ali to Arkhiyut	... ...	1 hour.
,, Arkhiyut to Al Hauta	... ...	3 hours.
,, Al Hauta to Wadi al Hana	... ...	1 hour.
,, Wadi al Hana to Fiza	... ...	2 hours.
,, Fiza to 'Aful	... ...	2 hours.
,, 'Aful to Maghsil	... ...	1 hour.
,, Maghsil to Fadkhut	... ...	1 hour.

Between Darbat 'Ali and Jadib, which belongs to Qishn, is said to be a big wadi called Kheisat Baqar between two mountains.

In connexion with the apparently new suggestion that Darbat 'Ali belongs to Muscat, attention may be drawn to statements on page 392 of the Red Sea Pilot, 1932 edition, where it is said that Damqut " marks the eastern limit of the territory of the Mahra tribe " and " Ras Darbat 'Ali is the western limit of the territory of the Garra tribe ".[1]

Note 1.—Attention may also be drawn to Colonel Miles' statement on page 519 of *Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf*. He says, " At . . . . Ras Shajr the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat terminate, and here also is the dividing line between the Mahras and the Garras, although, in fact, the Garras claim and partly occupy the land as far west as the village of Rakyoot twelve miles distant ".

Mrs. Bent says on page 278 of *Southern Arabia* that " Rakhiout is the end of Omani influence and that there is a small fort there as a protection against the Mahras ".

The first at any rate of these statements is clearly incorrect as Jadib (Red Sea Pilot " Jodab ") and Hauf are certainly Mahra. In any case it has been agreed that the boundary is Ras Darbat 'Ali, though I do not think it is determined to which side the Ras actually belongs.

At Qishn the information I gained from Sultan Ahmed served to correct and confirm that which I had previously gained in Seihut and that which Captain Hickinbotham had obtained in Qishn a short time ago. The position of Jebel Jadib is obviously much nearer the shore than I had previously supposed and its location is probably just behind the little coastal village of Jadib. Sultan Humeid, the representative of the Sultan of Socotra in Qishn, told me that it was half a day's journey from the shore and six hours from Ras Darbat 'Ali.

In Jadib itself live the Bin Yasir section which is the muqaddam of Bin Rafit. Some of them also live in Jebel Jadib. There, too, are the Bin Afrid and the big section of the Bin 'Ali Muqaddam. After the Bin 'Ali Muqaddam are the Bin Towar whose eastern boundary is the Wadi Hana, the Bin 'Amr Jid and Bin Naji, the Bin 'Azab, and the Bin Fanzukh living in the Wadi Mahrut. The last section on the Muscat Aden border is the Bin Zabnot living in the Wadi Shalhamit. The Wadis Mahrut and Shalhamit " empty " into the Wadi Jeiza which " flows " into the sea at Gheida. I put " empty " and " flows " in inverted commas lest I should give the impression that the land about the Muscat–Aden border is a fertile country liberally supplied with running rivers. It is in fact very much the reverse.

It was not possible to obtain any real idea of the depth of penetration in land, though I was informed that the Mahra tribes do not dwell beyond the mountains (steppe) though they travel and raid in the desert.[2]

Note 2.—The best information available seems to be a note on page 142 of Mr. Thomas's *Arabia Felix*. He says that the tribal distribution is as follows:—the Umm al Hait system is the habitat mainly of two tribes, Mahra and Bait Kathir; they also extend to the west. Nominally the lower wadi reaches of Dauka, Ghudun, Aidam and Hat belong to Bait Kathir, though the Mahra use them freely; the upper sources of the wadis (except Ghudun) are

largely in Mahra hands, particularly Habarut, Ghazal, Ingudun and Dhahibum, as well as the individual wadis immediately to the west. Scattered about amidst the Mahra and Bait Kathir are a number of small Hadara tribes, non-Arab survivals. Thus to the westward of Hat in its lower courses is found the Bilhaf, a rather nondescript tribe owing allegiance to no faction, but Mahri in speech. A distinguishing feature of their dress is that they carry a knife, not a dagger, in their belts. They neither raid nor are raided, and like the Salub of Nejd are accepted as a rabia by all. They are also servants of the Shrine of Jauhari (Umm al Tabbakh) where the Mahra pay pilgrimages and make sacrifices. At the eastern extremity of the Umm al Hait system Wadi Andhaur is nominally a possession of the Bautahara (Bit Bohor) though the Mahra tribesmen are usually in evidence there. The Bautahara, a now dwindling and déclassé tribe most of whom are fishermen, with an exclusive language, were once the reputed possessors of the whole eastern steppe from Wadi Ghudun (of the Kathir) to Wadi Qadun(?) (of the Harasis), while the western steppe is reputed to have belonged to the now legendary Bin Dhurbut. Elements of another small tribe, 'Afar, live in Habarut with the Mahra and the equally obscure Bait ash Shaikh (Bit Istait or sometimes Insakht), and thought to be collateral with the Shahara, occupy Wadi Ingudan near the water-hole of Hanun. To the westwards of the Umm al Hait system the Mahra tribe extends to Wadi Rama, thence Manahil to Wadi al Jauf: 'Awamir succeed as far as Wadi Khadhra, whence commences the Sa'ar habitat.

At a point about ten miles eastward of Damqut the flat sandy plain in which Gheida lies is abruptly terminated by a steep and remarkably straight wall of mountain which runs down to the sea at an angle of about 45 degrees (Falik). Damqut itself appears as a small village on a tiny patch of sand in the corner of precipitous and very high cliffs. A wadi comes down with a very twisting course a little east of the village and circling the village enters the sea to its west. A little further beyond Damqut is Jadib, much smaller but in much the same situation. The country is generally mountainous, black and forbidding from the sea, but unusually sprinkled with vegetation on the plateau above, which is much intersected and broken up with wadis. This mountainous country with, practically speaking, no shore is backed by higher ranges (J. Qamr) in the distance. The high rocky cliffs continue until the promontory (Ras Risut) marking the western limit of Dhufar Bay. I was unable to recognize from above which wadi was the Wadi Hana.

W. H. INGRAMS.

1st June, 1935.

78032/35 S. [No. 21]. No. 81.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. C. LAKE (ACTING RESIDENT).

[*Answered by No. 82.*]

DEAR LAKE, Downing Street, S.W.1, 20th June, 1935.

We have received your secret despatch No. 145 of the 5th June* regarding the eastern boundary of the Aden Protectorate, but we are not clear as to the implications of paragraph 2 of the despatch.

The Government of India letter of the 24th July, 1933†, and the connected correspondence, speak of the boundary being fixed *at* Ras Dharbat 'Ali. We do not follow why you think the Government of India letter which you mention makes it clear that the Ras is on the Aden Protectorate side. " Ras " is, I see, the Arabic for " cape ", and this would seem to indicate that the boundary is at the promontory.

Can you let me have your further comments on the point? I realize your difficulty in giving any precise information, but it would be a help to know more exactly what Ras Dharbat is and what has been intended by fixing the boundary *at* Ras Dharbat 'Ali.

Yours, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

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* No. 80. † No. 100 in Middle East No. 46.

78032/35 S. [No. 31]. No. 82.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. C. LAKE (ACTING RESIDENT)

to

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE).

(Received 15th July, 1935.)

DEAR COWELL, The Residency, Aden, 3rd July, 1935.

Will you please refer to your letter of 20th June* regarding the eastern boundary of the Aden Protectorate?

2. I agree that the actual point of the promontory at Ras Dharbat 'Ali has been fixed as the boundary point dividing the *coastal* line between the territories of the Sultan of Muscat and the Aden Protectorate, and fixing the respective jurisdictions of the Persian Gulf and Aden Residencies.

3. But the remark in paragraph 2 of my despatch† referred more to the inland boundary between the two countries which has not yet been delimitated. I understand that Ras Dharbat 'Ali is a high rocky headland the possession of which might be of some importance to either the Mahris or 'Omanis, and I am of opinion that, as in the case of a river bed which, in Arabia, forms an unsuitable tribal or international boundary and should be definitely assigned to one or other of the adjoining tribes or countries, so, with a prominent feature such as Ras Dharbat 'Ali, the building of a fort on whose summit might be of considerable defensive benefit to the owner, the actual headland should be left either on the Mahri or 'Omani side.

4. If you refer to the Map of South-east Arabia 1:2,000,000 (Southern Asia Series), published by the Survey of India, you will see that this principle has been recognized, but that the boundary line between Muscat and the Aden Protectorate has been placed just *west* of the Ras, I do not know on what authority.

5. But as the difficult question of the frontier delimitation inland between Muscat and the Aden Protectorate is unlikely to be raised at present, the point involved by my remark would seem to be of minor importance and I only added it to my covering despatch in view of Ingrams' reference to it on page 2 of his report.

6. The undermentioned extract from a letter to the Political Agent and Consul at Muscat from the Sultan of Muscat, dated the 31st December, 1929, may be of interest to you for ready reference:—

" The mountain known as ' Dharbat 'Ali ' which is situated on the seashore and the western side of Dhofar lies between Dhofar and Maharah country. Thus the Maharah country is situated on the west and the boundary of Dhofar which is under the protection and authority of Muscat is on the east of that mountain."

Yours, &c.,
M. C. LAKE.

78032/35 S. [Nos. 33 and 34]. No. 83.

MR. S. I. JAMES (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

1. MR. A. C. E. MALCOLM (FOREIGN OFFICE).
2. MR. M. J. CLAUSON (INDIA OFFICE).

[*Answered by Nos. 85 and 84.*]

DEAR [MALCOLM,] [CLAUSON,] Downing Street, S.W.1, 30th July, 1935.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Lake‡ in reply to Cowell's letter of the 20th June*, a copy of which accompanied our letter of the 24th June§ about the eastern boundary of the Aden Protectorate.

Lake's letter does not help matters much, but as the point is of no immediate importance, we do not propose to pursue it at present.

If you and [*To 1*: Clauson] [*To 2*; Malcolm] (to whom I am also writing) agree, we will send a copy of this correspondence to the other interested Departments.

Incidentally, we have not got a copy of the map to which Lake refers in paragraph 4 of his letter.

Yours, &c.,
S. I. JAMES.

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* No. 81. † No. 80. ‡ No. 82. § 78032/35 S. [Nos. 24 and 25]: not printed.

78032/35 S. [No. 35]. No. 84.

MR. M. J. CLAUSON (INDIA OFFICE)

to

MR. S. I. JAMES (COLONIAL OFFICE).

DEAR JAMES, Whitehall, S.W.1, 14th August, 1935.

I am sorry to have been so long in answering your letter of the 30th July* about the eastern boundary of the Aden Protectorate. I agree that the question of the precise point at which the boundary comes down to the sea is not one of immediate importance. At the same time it would be a good thing to get it settled if possible, and I am asking Bremner, who is at present on leave, whether he has any clear idea on the subject. I will let you know if he can help.

I am sending copy of this letter to Ward of the Foreign Office.

Yours, &c.,

M. J. CLAUSON.

78032/35 S. [No. 36]. No. 85.

MR. J. G. WARD (FOREIGN OFFICE)

to

MR. S. I. JAMES (COLONIAL OFFICE).

DEAR JAMES, Foreign Office, S.W.1, 21st August, 1935.

With reference to your letter of 30th July† to Malcolm, I write to say that we agree with you that there would be no advantage in pursuing any further the correspondence about the exact location of the frontier between the Aden Protectorate and Muscat in the vicinity of Ras Dharbat Ali. We leave it to your discretion to decide which other Departments should receive copies of the correspondence that has taken place.

I find that we have a copy of the 1:2 million map to which Lake refers in paragraph 4 of his letter of 3rd July‡. The map is dated 1934 by the Survey of India and is most up to date, containing, so far as I can see, all the detailed information embodied by Bertram Thomas and Philby in the maps they prepared after their desert journeys. I think this map will be the best for us to work on for much of our eventual discussions about the Saudi south-east frontiers and you may care to consider getting a copy for yourselves (although the particular sheet entitled " South East Arabia " does not, unfortunately, go up to the Yemeni border, and I understand that the " Gulf of Aden " sheet is not available).

I am sending a copy of this letter to Clauson.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. WARD.

78032/35 S. [No. 38]. No. 86.

MR. M. J. CLAUSON (INDIA OFFICE)

to

MR. S. I. JAMES (COLONIAL OFFICE).

DEAR JAMES, Whitehall, S.W.1, 2nd September, 1935.

With further reference to your letter of the 30th July*, about the eastern boundary of the Aden Protectorate, I now enclose a note which Bremner has sent me.

As he says, it is not very helpful, but it tends to confirm the impression that the actual promontory of Ras Dharbat 'Ali is in Muscat territory.

I agree with you and Ward that we might leave this question over for the present.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Ward.

Yours, &c.,

M. J. CLAUSON.

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* No. 83 (2). † No. 83 (1). ‡ No. 82.

Enclosure in No. 86.

NOTE BY MR. C. BREMNER.

As well as I can recall from a conversation held last year with the Sultan, the latter told me that the whole of the promontory of Ras el Dharbat Ali was in his territory and that the boundary thence worked gradually up to the watershed formed by the high ground inland of the Ras.

I have not visited Ras Dharbat Ali myself, nor, I believe, has the Sultan, though he has been to the territory east thereof. My only view of it has been from the air, above Salala (Dhofar).

I cannot vouch for the above information being correct as the matter was only mentioned in the course of a private conversation anent another subject—and the interval that has elapsed is long.

26th August, 1935. C. B.

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7. NEGOTIATIONS WITH IBN SAUD; BOUNDARY BETWEEN PROTECTORATE AND SAUDI-ARABIA

79100/35 S. [No. 25]. No. 87.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 3.15 p.m., 8th March, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 88.*]

Addressed to Aden No. 17. Repeated to Jedda No. 44.

Reference paragraph 8 of Foreign Office telegram No. 8* to Jedda, copy of which was enclosed with my secret despatch of 22nd January†. For purpose of preliminary discussions with Fuad Hamza it is being intimated to His Majesty's Minister at Jedda that subject to your concurrence the line which it is proposed might replace the " Violet line " may be described as " a line drawn from the intersection of a line drawn due south from a point five miles west of Banaiyan and 20th parallel north to the north-easterly terminal point of the Aden Protectorate–Yemeni frontier wherever that may be." As an indication of what is intended it is proposed to show Fuad a sketch map with the above line and the " Violet line " marked on it. The proposed line as shown on the sketch map starts from the intersection of parallel 20 north and meridian 51 and rejoins the " Violet line " approximately where the latter cuts meridian 47.

Please telegraph as early as possible whether you agree to this section of the frontier being discussed with Fuad on the above lines, repeating your reply to Jedda.

79100/35 S. [No. 30]. No. 88.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 9.43 a.m., 13th March, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

13th March. Addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies No. 11, British Minister at Jedda No. 12.

Your No. 17, 8th March‡. The part of the Violet line to which the Hadhramaut tribes are nearest is the position between its intersections with the eighteenth parallel and meridian 48. The Seiar mentioned in Ingram's note forwarded to you with my despatch No. 42 of the 12th of February§ have settlements in this direction and Wadi Eiwa which frequently extend to approximately the Violet line. It would therefore be preferable from Aden Protectorate's point of view if new line were drawn from the proposed point on parallel 20 to rejoin the Violet line where the latter cuts parallel 18 instead of where it cuts the meridian. With this exception I agree with the proposals.

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* Enclosure 2 in 79100/35 S. [No. 5]: not printed. † 79100/35 S. [No. 10]: not printed.
‡ No. 87. § No. 76.

79100/35 S. [No. 42]. No. 89.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

to

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, JEDDA.

(Sent 4 p.m., 22nd March, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 26th March, 1935.)

No. 55. Aden telegram No. 11 (of 13th March*) to Colonial Office shows that any new boundary cutting violet line should not do so south of parallel 18. It also now appears most desirable (see Aden despatch No. 42 of 12th February† to Colonial Office, copies to you by bag of 21st March) that northern boundary of Aden Protectorate north of Hadhramaut should run at least 20 miles north of southern edge of great sands (so as to leave strip of desert within Protectorate), and not along edge itself as suggested in paragraph 7 of Mr. Rendel's letter of 7th November to Mr. Laithwaite and subsequent correspondence. It appears that this object could be achieved and a clear and reasonable boundary secured, if the line in this area, whether as marking the southern boundary of the desert zone, or for the purposes of paragraphs 9 and 10 of my telegram No. 8 (of 16th January‡), were (instead of following the edge of the sands) to run along parallel 18, between its intersection with the violet line and its intersection with meridian 52.

In that event it would probably be simpler and better (notwithstanding the now familiar objections to definition by geographical co-ordinates in imperfectly surveyed areas) to re-define the eastern and south-eastern boundaries of the proposed desert zone as follows:—

"From the intersection of parallel 22 north and meridian 55 east, down that meridian to its intersection with parallel 20; thence in a straight line to the intersection of meridian 52 with parallel 18; thence along that parallel to its intersection with the violet line." Latter need not be referred to as such but could be separately defined.

Northern terminal of frontier between Aden Protectorate and Sultanate of Muscat and Oman would then be at intersection of meridian 52 and parallel 18.

Unless you, Resident at Aden or Government of India see serious objection, you should adopt this definition in future instead of definitions for these sectors given in my telegrams Nos. 8 (of 16th January‡) and 43 (of 7th March§).

Addressed to Jedda No. 55, repeated to Aden No. 24, and Government of India No. 41.

79100/35 S. [No. 43]. No. 90.

THE RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 8.55 p.m., 29th March, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 91.*]

29th March. No. 19. Addressed to the Colonial Office repeated to Jedda, Foreign Office, New Delhi. Your telegram of the 23rd [?22nd] March No. 24‖. There is no official map showing any details of the country or tribes in the neighbourhood of intersection of parallel 18 with meridian 52 but map published in the Geographical Journal of September, 1931, shows certain tribes extending to the north of parallel 18 near this point. Of these the Awamir and Manahil are (corrupt group) [Hadhramaut] tribes and information obtained by Ingrams tends to show that these tribes extend northward from Hadhramaut to a considerable distance. Tribes further east are probably in Muscat sphere and if so do not concern Aden Protectorate but same consideration may affect them. I therefore think that proposed line should be drawn further north in this

* No. 88. † No. 76. ‡ Enclosure 2 in 79100/35 S. [No. 5]: not printed.
§ Enclosure in 79100/35 S. [No. 29]: not printed. ‖ No. 89.

district and I suggest a straight line from intersection of parallel 18 with violet line to intersection of parallel 20 with meridian.

55. A line so drawn would provide a safer margin for British sphere. Frontier line between Aden Protectorate and the Sultanate of Muscat inland from Ras Dharbat Ali is not known to me with any accuracy. Ingrams was told by relative of the Sultan (of) Qishn in Seihut that it leaves the coast in north-easterly direction but requires verification. I suggest that definition of this frontier and its northern terminal be left to future decision.

79100/35 S. [No. 76]. No. 91.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 9 p.m., 29th April, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 77.*]

No. 33. Your telegram No. 19 of 29th March*. In case it may be of use please send by early mail any further available information regarding boundary between Protectorate and Muscat, its direction and depth of penetration inland.

79100/35 S. [No. 103]. No. 92.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE ACTING RESIDENT.

[*Answered by No. 94.*]

(Secret.)

SIR, Downing Street, 25th July, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with my predecessor's secret despatch of the 11th April, 1935†, regarding the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and Saudi-Arabia, and to transmit to you a copy of the documents noted in the margin‡ relating to the discussions on this subject which have recently taken place at the Foreign Office with the Deputy Saudi-Arabian Minister for Foreign Affairs. I also enclose a sketch map of Southern Arabia showing the boundaries referred to in the correspondence and in the discussions with the Deputy Minister regarding the south-eastern boundaries of Saudi-Arabia.

2. It will be observed that Fuad Bey Hamza held out no hope that King Ibn Saud would be prepared to abandon his claim to the frontier described in the memorandum handed to Sir Andrew Ryan on the 3rd of April, that is to say, the frontier marked in red on the accompanying sketch map, and in the statement which he communicated to the Foreign Office on the 8th of July he enumerates a number of wells said to be recognized as belonging to "Ahl Murra in the Rub'-al-Khali and the heavy sands."

3. It is proposed that this matter shall be reconsidered in the light of the discussions with Fuad Bey Hamza at a meeting of the Standing Official Sub-Committee for Questions concerning the Middle East to be held in September, and I shall be obliged if you will inform me, if possible before the end of August, whether it is still regarded as inadvisable to accept a frontier south of the line indicated in the Resident's telegram No. 19 of the 29th March*, i.e., a line drawn from the intersection of parallel 18 with the "violet"

* No. 90. † 79100/35 S. [No. 57]: not printed.
‡ Enclosures in 79100/35 S. Nos. 92, 94-96, 98, 102 (Foreign Office Prints), and 79100/35 S. Nos. 99-100: not printed here.

line to the intersection of parallel 20 with meridian 55. If so, it will greatly assist His Majesty's Government in any further negotiations with the Saudi Government if they can be furnished with detailed reasons for this view.

4. If, as a result of information obtained from the recent visits of Political Officers to the Hadhramaut, you feel able to recommend any concession to Ibn Saud south of the frontier recommended in the Resident's telegram of the 29th of March, you will no doubt indicate the limit of such concession.

I have, &c.,
MALCOLM MacDONALD.

79100/35 S. [No. 113]. No. 93.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE ACTING RESIDENT.

(Secret.)

SIR, Downing Street, 9th August, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to my secret despatch of the 25th of July* regarding the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and Saudi-Arabia, and to transmit to you a copy of the documents noted in the margin† relating to the discussions on this subject which have recently taken place at the Foreign Office with the Deputy Saudi-Arabian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. I would invite attention to the explanation of Fuad Bey Hamma in Section 1 of the first enclosure that the names given in his statement of the 8th of July, which formed the seventh enclosure to my despatch under reference, relate not only to wells, but also to places and districts.

3. I take this opportunity to request that copies of all documents relating to the boundaries of the Aden Protectorate should be sent direct to His Majesty's Representative at Jedda, and that, when necessary, telegrams on the same subject should be repeated to that post.

I have, &c.,
MALCOLM MacDONALD.

79100/35 S. [No. 122]. No. 94.

THE ACTING RESIDENT
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 2nd September, 1935.)

[*Answered by 79100/35 S. [No. 123]: not printed.*]

(Secret.) (No. 263.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 20th August, 1935.

I have the honour to refer to your secret despatch of 25th July, 1935*, relating to discussions which recently took place at the Foreign Office on the subject of the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and Sa'udi Arabia.

2. I now enclose for your information a note prepared by Mr. W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E., First Political Officer, from which the inadvisability of accepting a frontier south of the line indicated in Sir Bernard Reilly's telegram No. 19 of 29th March‡ is made apparent in detail.

3. I am in complete agreement with Mr. Ingrams' comments and his summarized conclusion.

I wish particularly to bring to your notice the last two sentences of paragraph 3 of the note, paragraph 4 and paragraph 7.

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* No. 92. † Enclosures in 79100/35 S. [Nos. 110 and 112]: not printed. ‡ No. 90.

4. Accompanying the note is an outline map* illustrating the position. I also send the maps* specified in the enclosed schedule, which have been prepared by Mr. Ingrams, together with an explanatory note to the 1 inch = 18 miles map and the 1 inch = 32 miles map. I hope to be able to send you four more copies of the former and five more copies of the latter of these maps in due course, as requested in Mr. Cowell's semi-official letter of 7th June†.

I have, &c.,
M. C. LAKE,
Acting Resident, &c.

Enclosure in No. 94.

SCHEDULE OF MAPS TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

1 inch = 1 mile route traverse of Hadhramaut.
1 inch = 4 miles sketch map of Aden Protectorate Oman boundary.
1 inch = 18 miles map of Eastern Portion of Aden Protectorate.
1 inch = 32 miles map of Aden Protectorate and Anglo-Turkish line.
Secret 1 inch = 32 miles outline map of proposed boundaries, &c.

NOTE TO ACCOMPANY SECRET 1 INCH = 32 MILES MAP SHOWING PROTECTORATE BOUNDARIES, ETC.

(Secret.)

1. Prior to the receipt of the Secretary of State's secret despatch of the 25th July‡ I had already begun to prepare an outline map to cover the 1 inch = 32 miles map showing the Anglo-Turkish lines and the various proposals that had been made for new boundaries with Sa'udi Arabia. The arrival of the sketch map* accompanying this despatch has made it possible to do the work more thoroughly. Accompanying this note is a secret outline map showing these various lines which can be placed over my 1 inch = 32 miles map, or the 1 inch = 32 miles map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The map also illustrates and emphasizes the factors affecting these lines from the point of view of the Aden Protectorate.

2. Our case for not having the western end of the new line joining the violet line lower than Parallel 18 was that if it did so it would cut into the steppe country inhabited by the Sei'ar. In the same way we did not want the line any lower than Parallel 19 at the eastern part of the Protectorate because according to Mr. Bertram Thomas' map we should have it cutting into the Mahra and Manahil territory.

What shape the line takes between the Wadi Eiwa and its neighbouring wadis on the west and the country through which Mr. Bertram Thomas' line of march passes at the eastern end of the Protectorate we do not know. I have assumed that it runs in a comparatively straight line as this is in accordance with the general formation of the land in that part. It seems to me that this assumption is reasonable from a boundary point of view for even if the steppe receded greatly between these two points, forming a bay into the 'Amiri and Minhali country, it would not be reasonable to expect us to have a Sa'udi salient there.

3. Of the wells enumerated by Fuad Bey in Print E 4314/77/91 of the 8th July§, I have traced forty-five on Messrs. Bertram Thomas' and Philby's maps and I know of no other authorities to trace the others. I have marked the four most southerly of these wells on my maps. Mr. Philby on his map apparently claims them for the Murra and I have placed the name Murra where he places it in addition to its more usual locality much further north. Mr. Bertram Thomas also visited Shanna and met there Manahil and Karab. In addition he places the Rashid not far away to the east (I have placed them in the same position on my maps) and Mr. Philby also speaks of Manahil and Sei'ar frequenting the well. Both these authorities seem therefore to bear out my own impression that wells well into the desert are more or less common property. Actually these wells are nearer the Hadhramaut tribes than they are the Murra.

4. I think we were quite right, if not too modest, in asking for a margin of twenty miles of desert between the steppe and any future boundary line between the Aden Protectorate and Sa'udi Arabia. We have not got as much as twenty miles in the western part of the Sei'ar country between the steppe and the violet line[1] and I think it would be a great mistake if we were to risk having a boundary appreciably nearer than that proposed in Aden telegram No. 19 of the 29th March‖. In any case this leaves

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[1] It seems probable that the Wadi Eiwa crosses the violet line.

* Not reproduced. † No. 79. ‡ No. 92.
§ Foreign Office Print—Enclosure in 79100/35 [No. 102]: not reprinted. ‖ No. 90.

the four most southerly wells claimed by Mr. Philby for the Murra to the north, though in view of the remarks above I consider they would be much better left as common property in the desert zone proposed.

5. I pass now to a few comments on the conversation recorded in Print E 4126/77/91 of 3rd July*. Of the three tribes quoted by Fuad Bey at page 2, line 4, only the Sei'ar are genuinely a Hadhramaut tribe. The Karab belong to the western borders of the Hadhramaut but are nominally at any rate 'Aulaqi. I do not quite see how the Imam of the Yemen could claim either of them. The Sei'ar are definitely based on Qu'aiti dominions and the Karab hover between Qu'aiti and 'Aulaqi. The Jinaba I do not know but they are probably the Janaba of Oman. Who the Sherif referred to in line 5 is I do not know unless he is the Sherif of Beihan. I understood from Qadhi Muhammad bin 'Atiq al Bakri of Beihan that the tribes in the direction of Shabwa respected him very much. The mansabs of the Sei'ar who are Seiyids, are given at page 89 of my Political Report[1].

6. As regards lines 11 and 12 the map shows that there is much justification for not placing the line south of Parallel 18 at this point. Mr. Rendel's remarks following those of Fuad Bey have much point when the ownership of the southern wells such as Shanna is considered.

7. In Fuad Bey's remarks on page 3 it is difficult to see how the " abandonment of the Sa'udi claim to the Manahil, Al Kathir and Mahra sub-tribes " can be justifiably described as a sacrifice. The Manahil as shown at page 54 of my Political Report and page 5 of my Note of 21st January† are in the closest form of alliance with the Qu'aiti and consider themselves at Qu'aiti disposal. The Kathiri (except those in Dhofar) are under British protection by virtue of the Qu'aiti-Kathiri agreement of 1918 (if not by virtue of previous practice and the existence of the violet line), and the Mahra have been under British protection since 1888.

8. To summarize the position:

1. I think our general aim should be that no steppe-land or territory occupied by our tribes to the north of the Hadhramaut, particularly the Sei'ar, 'Awamir, Manahil, and Mahra should be given away.

2. That we should retain a strip of at least twenty miles of desert to the north of the steppe as being country principally frequented by our tribes.

3. That it would be better that such southerly wells as Shanna plainly frequented by our tribes to as great an extent as Sa'udi tribes should belong to a desert zone than be transferred to complete Sa'udi sovereignty, because if Ibn Sa'ud made his new boundaries really effective it would (if these wells belonged to him) probably result in an infusion of Sa'udian politics into the Hadhramaut valley.

4. While from our point of view the acceptance of 3 would leave us in a sound position it may be that wider considerations require some further concession to those already contemplated. If the point of view expressed in 3 is sacrificed I do not think that in any circumstances the line suggested in our telegram No. 19 of 1935‡ should be modified further than as follows: " From the intersection of parallel 22 north and meridian 55 east, down that meridian to its intersection with parallel 20 thence in a straight line to the intersection of meridian 52 with parallel 19, thence in a straight line to the intersection of parallel 18 with the violet line.

5. Though it is not perhaps within the term of reference attention may be drawn to the desirability of modification of the violet line in our favour between Beihan and the neighbourhood of the Sei'ar.

6. The evidence on which we have to base our case is fully described in these reports and the maps accompanying them.

W. H. INGRAMS,
Political Officer.

19th August, 1935.
Aden.

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[1] Since writing these words I have had a conversation with Qadhi Muhammad Abdulla Ash Shami, Amil (Governor) of Ridha (Rada on our maps). He was asking me about the Sei'ar and enquired if I had met the Mishgaf, I said no and asked if he had heard of the Jinaba. He had not, but he told me that the Sherif who exercised influence over the Sei'ar and the Karab was Muhammad bin Hasan of Marib.

* Foreign Office Print, Enclosure in 79100/35 S. [No. 94]: not printed. † Enclosure in No. 76. ‡ No. 90.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO ACCOMPANY 1 INCH = 18 MILES AND 1 INCH = 32 MILES MAPS.

Until recently maps of the Hadhramaut have been based on the work done by Khan Bahadur Imam Sharif who accompanied Bent on his journey through the Hadhramaut in 1893-1894, and on Admiralty surveys of the coast dating back to the time of Captain Haines. Apart from these two sources I am not aware of any other important material which was available for making a map of the country, though Captain Fraser Hunter, the compiler of the map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf on the scale of 1 inch = 32 miles, says in his notes on the map that " Kuwait . . . Hadhramaut are the result of exhaustive use of detail supplied by travellers supplemented by months and months of enquiry by local Political Officers."

The 1 millionth sheet of Mukalla and the Hadhramaut portion of the map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf long remained the only maps available.

The next step forward was the sketch map of the Hadhramaut with corrections from air reconnaissances compiled by Flight-Lieutenant Rickards from the work he did with Squadron Leader Cochrane. It soon became plain from the experiences of the R.A.F. when visiting the Hadhramaut that the Mukalla sheet was very far from being accurate and it is now generally recognized that the map produced by Dr. Von Wissmann in 1932 is at present the best available map of the country. It was compiled not only from his own route survey but from all other available sources, which are given at pages xv to xvi of Van der Meulen's book *Hadhramaut, some of its mysteries unveiled.*

Von Wissmann and Van der Meulen, however, in their journey to the Hadhramaut did not penetrate north of the main valley or east of Qabr Hud, and for the country to the north Imam Sherif's map remained the only authority as far as Qabr Salih and al Had in the Wadi Ser. Colonel Boscawen in the course of one of his journeys to the country went up in this direction to Ba Rumeidan and through the Wadi Eiwa to the sands but he made no route traverse of his journey and has written nothing about it. I was able to obtain some oral information from him on the country and he undertook to write me further details but unfortunately he has failed to do so, pleading, as an excuse for not writing about the subject, that he is unable to spell!

In these circumstances the only authorities for the country north of the main Wadi Hadhramaut are my own route traverse and the Air Force reconnaissance made also in November, 1934. Owing to lack of time I was unable to travel further north of the main Wadi than I did but I collected information and took notes of the distances of other places and their bearings and this information has been used in compiling these maps.

For the country south-east of Qabr Hud there was also no prior authority and the Wadi Maseila has been shown on all the maps as a conventional curve until Flight-Lieutenant Rickards' sketch map gave a better idea of what its shape was. My route traverse down it is no doubt more accurate than was possible in an air reconnaissance without photographs, and gave the names of the various villages, Wadis, and shabs as well as enabling me to record the boundaries of the various tribes.

For the interior of the Mahra country east of Seihut to Ras Dharbut 'Ali there is as yet no authority. The Admiralty chart gives the coast and when Mr. Bertram Thomas started his journey across the Rub' al Khali he began by flanking the mouths of some of the Wadis of the Mahra country that run into the sands. Apart from these two sources there is only the verbal information collected by myself at Seihut and Murbat, and by Captain Hickinbotham and myself at Qishn.

The maps accompanying this note are intended to illustrate all the recent information. As a first step to their compilation the map which forms Annex C of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1914 and Mr. Bertram Thomas' map were photographed by the photographic section of No. 8 Bombing Squadron enlarged to a common scale and superimposed on each other. The area covered by the 1 inch = 18 miles map was then enlarged to that scale and the coast line corrected by reference to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot and the Admiralty chart Ras al Kalb to Merbat. In the course of this correction we found that we had made a number of mistakes and so redrew the map. It has now a grid north.

I took Mr. Bertram Thomas' map as being good authority for the position of the Wadis whose mouths were fairly close to his line of march and for the line separating the steppe from the sand in that area. The Wadis Thuf eastwards are therefore placed as they appear on his map. From my own information it was obvious that the Wadi Eiwat as Sei'ar was much too far to the east on his map and it seemed that the same was the case with the Wadi Eiwat al Manahil.

My 1 inch = 1 mile traverse was then reduced to 1 inch = 18 miles and traced on. When the Mukalla end of it was placed on the position of that port as shown on the chart the Seihut end also coincided with its chart position. The positions of Shibam, Tarim,

and Qabr Hud very nearly approximated to those given on Von Wissmann's map and on Flight-Lieutenant Rickards' sketch map. Air Commodore Portal had plotted his air reconnaissance (*vide* Aden despatch No. 318 of 5th December, 1934*) on the millionth Mukalla sheet (a tracing is appended to this note) and this was reduced to 1 inch = 18 miles and traced on. It served also as a check on the position of Qa' al Fadhul for the position of " cultivation and houses " coincided with Qa' al Fadhul and there was no other place within miles that would have been an alternative.

The names of the places I obtained at Qa' al Fadhul[1] were then plotted on the map at the distances and bearings given me. Twelve miles in a straight line[2] was allowed for a day's journey.

For part of this information I had a check in the shape of details of a route to Ba Rumeidan *via* Wadi Ser given to me from another source[3]. The fact that places in the Qa' al Fadhul list placed by distance and bearing corresponded fairly well with those plotted by the Wadi Ser spoke well for the general accuracy of the plotting of the places to the north. I plotted the source of the Wadi Eiwa at the distance and bearing given. Colonel Boscawen told me that it was about fifty miles long and the position of its mouth thus obtained accorded approximately with the position of the beginning of the sand given me as being six days journey from Qa' al Fadhul. The sources of the neighbouring Wadis of Marwa', Makhia, and 'Aram were plotted in the same way and made of about the same length as the Wadi Eiwa[4].

The boundaries of the Manahil tribe in the Wadi Maseila were obtained accurately and continued north from hearsay. The Wadi Eiwat al Manahil was then placed in the east of their territory. The remaining Wadis from Mr. Bertram Thomas' map were then placed east and west of the Wadi Eiwat al Manahil. This of course is very rough work and I think probably that the Wadi Eiwat al Manahil and the next three to the west of it should if anything be further to the west[5]. These intertribal boundaries however do not affect the main question of the extent of these steppe land northwards.

It will be seen that the position of the line dividing the steppe from the sand rested on something rather better than guesswork at the eastern and western ends of that part of the Protectorate running eastward from the violet line. It was assumed, not altogether unjustifiably, that a line joining these extremities represented the approximate state of affairs in between the two. The borders of the desert are approximately known to the west of the Sei'ar country towards Beihan and it seems probable that the edge of the steppe does run gradually in an east, north-easterly direction to beyond the eastern boundary of the Protectorate.

As regards tribal boundaries generally on the north western part of this map they were found accurately wherever my line of march crossed them and produced in the directions indicated by various informants. As regards the northwards extent of the territories of the tribes of the Sei'ar, 'Awamir, Manahil, and Mahra, it is quite certain that the desert bordering their steppes belongs to them more than it does to tribes such as the Yam, Murra, and Rashid[6]. The Kathiri bedouins do not appear to reach up to the sands. For what distance these tribes actually look on the desert bordering the steppe as their own exclusive property I do not know but I have little doubt that anybody penetrating within a certain distance of the steppe country would be looked on as a trespasser.

In talking with the Sei'ars about their boundaries I formed the impression that, while they were quite definite about those in the Wadis (in fact, as I have shown, they could tell from one step to another where the boundary lay), in the desert a sense of tribal property in the land gradually diminished the deeper one penetrated, until one

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[1] Report on Car and Caravan Routes page 69.

[2] This is an underestimate for travelling over flat plateau land but about right for travelling over broken Wadi country. For this reason I consider that the distances to the places north of Qa' al Fadhul are probably underestimated but I have left them like this to avoid exaggeration.

[3] *vide* Report on Car and Caravan Routes pages 5 and 6.

[4] Unfortunately my draughtsmen and I were not sufficiently skilled in map making to make due allowance for the map being a grid north. There is therefore a discrepancy between this part of the work on this map and on the 1 inch = 32 miles map referred to later. From the point of view of latitude and longitude the latter map probably shows the positions found by my traverse more accurately. The error in my compass (tested at Shibam) was equivalent to the difference between magnetic north and true north.

[5] The Wadis Hazar and Khudhra should be further west. I overlooked a note of Mr. Bertram Thomas' (*Arabia Felix*, page 143).

[6] The Mahra however do not appear to frequent the desert to the extent that the other three named tribes do.

* No. 105 in Middle East No. 52.

came into an area which was a common playground for all. They seemed to have no permanent dwellings in the desert but moved out there when there was rain for hunting. About the further reaches of the desert they seemed to know very little[1].

The remainder of the detail in the western part of the map, i.e., Sei'hut westwards, was taken from Von Wissman's map, the map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, Wyman Bury's map the millionth sheet of Mukalla and San'a and an Arabic map printed in Batavia.

The detail on the extreme east of the map which does not appear on the Admiralty charts or Thomas' map was filled in from the sketch map of the Aden Protectorate-Oman boundary at 4 inches = 1 mile prepared to illustrate my note of 28th May transmitted to the Secretary of State with Aden despatch No. 145 of 5th June*. The other detail of the clans of the Mahra tribe was filled in from information obtained at Seihut and Qishn and must also be regarded as only very approximate.

While an endeavour has been made to show all the new information collected on these maps or on the 1 inch = 1 mile traverse, the maps do not pretend to be exhaustive as regards material available from other sources.

The outline of the 1 inch = 32 miles sketch map of the Anglo-Turkish line and the Aden Protectorate boundaries was traced from the map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The detail shown on the 1 inch = 18 miles map was reduced and put on this map. The boundaries of the other " states " of the Protectorate are from a map prepared by Colonel Lake. The Anglo-Turkish line was taken from the map appended to the convention. Other authorities used on this map were Mr. Bertram Thomas' map for the country east of the Protectorate and for various tribes such as the Murra and Rashid and for the position of Banaiyan, Mr. Philby's map for the positions of the Murra and their wells, and the two millionth map of South-East Arabia recently issued by the Survey of India.

W. H. Ingrams,
First Political Officer.

17th August, 1935.
Aden.

Appendix I.

List of Authorities consulted in compiling the maps accompanying this Note.

Arabia—San'a North D 38 1:1,000,000 or 1·014 in. = 16 miles. Survey of India, 1917.

Arabia—Mukalla sheet No. 14 1:1,000,000, or 1·014 in. = 16 miles. Survey of India, 1917.

Arabia—Sketch map of Hadhramaut with corrections from Air Reconnaissances by Flight-Lieutenant A. R. M. Rickards, 1929. Scale 1:1,500,000. *Geographical Journal*, March, 1931.

Arabia—Route traverse across the Rub'al Khali from Dhufar to Doha by Bertram Thomas 1930-31. Scale 1:300,000. *Geographical Journal*, September, 1931, and *Arabia Felix* 1932.

Arabia—Ras al Kalb to Merbat, Admiralty Chart No. 3784, 1931.

Arabia—*Rub'al Khali* by H. St. J. Philby, C.I.E. 1932. 1:200,000 (Map in *Geographical Journal*, January, 1933). *The Empty Quarter*, 1933.

Hadhramaut—1:250,000 by Dr. H. Von Wissmann (Map belonging to *Hadhramaut, some of its mysteries unveiled* by D. Van der Meulen and H. Von Wissmann.)

The Land of Uz—12 miles to 1 inch (approximately) (Map belonging to *The Land of Uz* by G. Wyman Bury).

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[1] As regards the Sei'ar see Report on Political Condition of the Hadhramaut p. 87, Account of a journey through the Hadhramaut pp. 161 and 172, and Report on Car and Caravan Routes pp. 6 and 71.

As regards the Manahil, Political Report p. 102, Account of a journey p. 238, Report on Car and Caravan Routes p. 116.

The Kathiris, Political Report p. 109, Account of a journey p. 172, and Report on Car and Caravan Routes pp. 6, 7, 69, 71, and 85.

The Awamir, Political Report p. 111, and Report on Car and Caravan Routes p. 6. (Both Sei'ars and Awamir claim the Wadi Makhia).

The Mahras, Political Report p. 120, Account of a journey pp. 238, 240, 243 and 252, and Report on Car and Caravan Routes pp. 116 and 118.

See also my Note of 21st January transmitted with Aden despatch No. 42 of 12th February†.

Details of the tribes whose territory runs into or borders the sands are given in my Political Report as follows:—Sei'ar, pp. 84–89, Manahil, pp. 101–103, 'Awamir, pp. 111–113, Mahra, pp. 122–124.

* No. 80. † No. 76.

Map of Part of Arabia scale 1 inch–48 miles. Annex C of Convention between U.K. and Turkey respecting the Boundaries of Aden and of Ottoman territory in Southern Arabia, 1914, (10517).
Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf 1 inch–32 miles. Survey of India, 1908.
Map of Hadhramaut and its Coasts to Aden scale 1:1,100,000 (In Arabia G. Kolff & Co. Weltevreden Batavia, Java, 1925).
Notes on the Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Captain F. Fraser Hunter. Calcutta, 1910.
Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot. 8th Edition, 1932.
Southern Asia Series—S.E. Arabia 1:200,000 or 1·014 in.–32 miles. Survey of India, 1934.

APPENDIX II.

1. Authorities used in compilation of these maps only available locally.
   (*a*) Arabic map of Hadhramaut and its coasts to Aden.
   (*b*) Air reconnaissance over country North of Hadhramaut on 20th November, 1934.
2. Key to sheets of 1 inch = 1 mile traverse of Hadhramaut.
3. Air photographs of country between Wadi Hadhramaut and the desert.

79100/35 S. [No. 150]. No. 95.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE RESIDENT.

(Sent 10 p.m., 9th October, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by 79100/35 S. [No. 162]: not printed.*]

Addressed to Aden No. 80. Copy by bag to Jedda. Your secret despatch No. 263 of 20th August*. South-eastern boundaries of Saudi Arabia.

His Majesty's Government have carefully considered position reached in negotiations and see little prospect of reaching settlement, which they regard as very desirable, more especially in view of existing international situation in Red Sea area, unless far more extensive offer is made to Ibn Saud, than that hitherto contemplated. They have never denied that Murra tribe was predominantly under Saudi influence and propose now to accept Ibn Saud's authority over this tribe as one of main factors in the situation. Political Agent, Koweit, has now received information from Bedouin with Murra connexions which shows (*a*) that great number of wells on Fuad Hamza's list are probably Murra wells; (*b*) that dira of Murra tribe extends in south-east to Sabkhat Mijora which is not shown on maps but appears on sketch-map furnished by Political Agent as approximately at intersection of parallel 20 and meridian 54. From this point tribal boundary runs in south-westerly curve to point apparently twenty to twenty-five miles south of Shanna whence it proceeds in north-westerly curve cutting violet line.

2. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government consider Ibn Saud might now be offered an area which in north, east and south will correspond closely with Murra dira. It is not proposed to offer him sovereignty over Murra dira as such but rather to make latest information basis of new and final offer while advancing positive claims of British proteges as irremovable obstacles to any Saudi demand for extension of this very reasonable and generous proposal.

3. This proposal will entail substantial concessions to Ibn Saud in northern sector but in south it will not involve (and there is no intention of offering) concession of any territory to south of line running from intersection of violet line and parallel 18 to intersection of meridian 52 and parallel 19 (area north of which has already been offered) and thence to intersection of meridian 54 and parallel 20. This should meet your minimum requirements as set forth in paragraph 8 of Ingrams' note of 19th August accompanying your despatch under reference.

4. His Majesty's Minister at Jedda will visit Ibn Saud at Riyadh in November and it is very desirable that fresh instructions should be ready before he leaves England about 25th October. Please therefore telegraph at very early date any observations on above new proposals.

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* No. 94.

79100/35 S. [No. 177]. No. 96.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
to
THE RESIDENT.

(Secret.)

SIR, Downing Street, 6th November, 1935.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram No. 91 of the 13th October*, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter†, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Sir Andrew Ryan containing instructions for the conduct of the forthcoming negotiations at Riyadh with King Abdul Aziz regarding the eastern and south-eastern boundaries of Saudi Arabia.

2. You will observe from paragraph 16 (*c*) of the instructions that it is now proposed, subject to the concurrence of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to substitute meridian 55° E. for meridian 54° E. as the eastern limit of the concession of territory to King Abdul Aziz. The reasons for this proposal are set out in the accompanying copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State for India to the Political Resident‡. Although the effect of this proposal would be to concede to the King a small area south of the line described in paragraph 3 of my telegram No. 80 of the 9th of October§, the area affected is to the north and east of the Hadhramaut and the frontier would still conform to the minimum desiderata described in paragraph 8 (4) of Mr. Ingrams' note of the 19th August, 1935, a copy of which accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Lake's secret despatch of the 20th of August||.

I have, &c.,
MALCOLM MACDONALD.

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8. SLAVERY

79080/35 [No. 3]. No. 97.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY (RESIDENT)
to
MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE).

(Received 19th March, 1935.)

(No. C/149.) Confidential.

MY DEAR COWELL, The Residency, Aden, 6th March, 1935.

Will you please refer to your letter of the 7th of February, 1935¶, regarding slavery in the Aden Protectorate.

2. The only change of importance that has taken place in the situation since 1924 is that there has been a decrease in the number of domestic slaves in the Lahej Sultanate. This has been brought about by the fact that the children of a slave by a wife who is a free woman are free, and that it is common to grant freedom to a slave who marries a free woman and has children by her. This practice is not discouraged by His Highness the Sultan, who tells me that it has resulted in the liberation of a considerable number of slaves, and that the process is still continuing.

3. As regards the first point raised by Sir George Maxwell's draft memorandum to which you refer, it is not correct to assume from the paraphrase of Major Barrett's despatch that slave trade existed in Lahej in 1924. There has been no regular slave trade in Lahej for many years, but there may however have been, and may still be, occasional sales and purchases of domestic slaves. This cannot be altogether ended, but His Highness the Sultan is in complete accord with His Majesty's Government and with the British authorities in Aden in his desire to prevent the importation of new slaves

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* 79100/35 S. [No. 162]: not printed. † Enclosure in 79100/35 S. [No. 176]: not printed.
‡ Enclosure in 79100/35 S. [No. 174]: not printed. § No. 95. || No. 94.
¶ No. 129 in Middle East No. 52.

from Africa or elsewhere into his territory, and in his determination to take effective steps against such a practice if any instance of it comes to his knowledge. Sometime ago an Abyssinian girl was alleged to have been sold by a Subeihi to someone in Lahej, but the evidence in this case was incomplete, and it was not suggested by anyone that she was a recent importation. Apart from this alleged incident, I know of no case of slave importation into Lahej. I have told the Sultan of Lahej of your enquiries, and of the alleged incident of the Abyssinian girl, and he has informed me that he intends to publish a notification that any new slave imported into his territory will be immediately released and handed over to the British authorities in Aden, and that the purchaser will be punished.

4. With regard to the second point, I regret that the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla has not so far taken any steps towards the liberation of his slaves. I believe that his desire to free them still exists in so far that their liberation would relieve him of the considerable expense of housing and feeding them. On the other hand, he, like some other Oriental Rulers and like some of the Protectorate Chiefs in the past, relies on his slaves to support his authority against refractory tribesmen whom he would have difficulty in controlling if he had not a considerable body of men who rendered him implicit obedience. His slaves form, in fact, a large and reliable element in his military forces, and they sometimes provide him with his most reliable Governors of outlying districts. Many of them thus occupy a privileged position, a result often produced by the system of domestic slavery such as prevails in parts of the Aden Protectorate. The Chiefs with the least authority over their tribesmen, and whose countries are therefore the most disturbed and the most backward, are those who have no body of domestic slaves on whom to rely, such as the Upper Yafa and the Subeihis.

5. To sum up, domestic slavery continues to exist in the more well-to-do districts especially at Lahej and Mukalla, but it is decreasing in the former place. There may from time to time be individual transfers by sale of existing slaves, but there is no regular slave trade anywhere in the Protectorate, nor any importation of slaves from outside. The domestic slaves are not ill-treated and are apparently contented, and they are sometimes given positions of trust by their masters, to whom they give loyal service.

Yours, &c.,

B. R. REILLY.

79080/35 [No. 26]. No. 98.

FOREIGN OFFICE

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

[*Answered by 79080/35 [No. 33]: not printed.*]

SIR, Foreign Office, S.W.1, 7th June, 1935.

I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to state, for the information of Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, that in the course of a recent conversation at the Foreign Office, Mr. A. F. Day, the representative at Hodeida of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Company, made some remarks on the subject of slavery in the Yemen.

2. Mr. Day asserted that there was no slavery in the Yemen. It was pointed out to him that the Yemen was usually regarded as the richest part of Arabia, and as being, in consequence, a slave-owning area, and he was asked if he had, in fact, never seen any slaves in that country. Mr. Day said he had seen none, and added, in reply to a further question, that he had seen no negroes at all. Slavery, he said, was a matter which he had never heard discussed, and he had no knowledge that any slave market existed, either in Sana'a or in Hodeida.

3. Asked how he accounted for the absence of slavery from the Yemen, Mr. Day said he thought it must be chiefly attributed to two factors, neither of which was present, for example, in Saudi Arabia. The first of these was the comparative absence of outstandingly wealthy men, such as in other parts of Arabia would normally maintain a retinue of slaves about their person. A native merchant class was almost totally absent. The second factor, not unconnected with the first, was the plentiful supply of cheap, free labour. The tendency of both factors combined was, in Mr. Day's opinion, to make the institution of slavery unnecessary in the Yemen.

4. In view of the special position of Mr. Day as the only English resident of Hodeida, and as one who early in the present year made a journey to Sana'a, it appears to Sir John Simon desirable that the substance of Mr. Day's remarks, if they can be confirmed, should be communicated to Sir George Maxwell, the British Representative on the League of Nations Committee of Experts on Slavery.

5. It will be observed, however, that Mr. Day's statement is at variance with such information on this subject as is at present in the possession of His Majesty's Government. I am to suggest, therefore, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Resident at Aden should in the first instance be requested to furnish his observations on Mr. Day's statements.

6. A copy of this letter is being sent to His Majesty's Representative at Jedda.

I am, &c.,

G. W. RENDEL.

79080/35 [No. 27]. No. 99.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE ACTING RESIDENT.

[*Answered by No. 100.*]

(No. 122.)

SIR, Downing Street, 2nd July, 1935.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office* regarding statements made by Mr. A. F. Day, the representative at Hodeida of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Company, on the subject of slavery in the Yemen.

2. I should be obliged if you would furnish me with your observations on Mr. Day's statements, and also if a copy of your reply may be sent direct to His Majesty's Representative at Jedda.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

79080/35 [No. 32]. No. 100.

THE ACTING RESIDENT

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 2nd September, 1935.)

[*Answered by No. 102.*]

(No. 257.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 19th August, 1935.

With reference to your despatch No. 122 dated 2nd July, 1935†, regarding statements made by Mr. A. F. Day, the representative at Hodeida of Messrs. Gellatly Hankey & Company, on the subject of slavery in the Yemen, I have the honour to transmit to you the gist of a report by Mr. Salih Ja'far Muhummad Salih Ja'far, M.B.E., British Political Clerk at Hodeida.

2. Captain B. W. Seagar, Frontier Officer, will report further on the subject on his next visit to the Yemen.

3. I am sending a copy of the report direct to His Majesty's Representative at Jedda as desired.

I have, &c.,

M. C. LAKE,

Acting Resident, &c.

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* No. 98. † No. 99.

Enclosure in No. 100.

GIST OF A REPORT BY MR. SALIH JA'FAR MUHAMMAD SALIH JA'FAR, M.B.E., BRITISH POLITICAL CLERK, HODEIDA.

Slavery in the Yemen is still existing and will continue to exist as long as the Yemen is ruled by Arabs and there are chances of imports into the country.

There is a demand for slaves in the Yemen, whenever they are available, but the Yemeni buyers are not wealthy, and consequently the interest displayed is not so great as in the Hejaz and Nejd.

There is no special public market for slaves in the Yemen as at Jeizan and Sabya, and slaves are therefore offered secretly to interested buyers and when sale is not effected they are transferred from place to place until they reach 'Asir where they fetch a better price.

It may be questioned as to why slaves are imported into the Yemen when there is a better market in 'Asir. This is done to avoid detection by the sloops patrolling in the Red Sea, as the Yemen ports are closer to the African smuggling ports than those of 'Asir.

There are many slaves owned by native Arabs in the Yemen, but as fresh supplies are rare they are not sold except in an emergency, and therefore command high prices. The King of the Yemen himself and some of his sons are owners of slaves. Some of the old slaves were emancipated by their owners, but are still serving them.

Slaves are not usually kept by Yemenis for the purpose of labour. The females serve as concubines and are sometimes married, and the males are trained to look after the owners' business and house. The Chiefs and rulers use certain of their slaves as soldiers.

The import of slaves, however, has greatly diminished during the last five years, no doubt owing to the vigilance of the British Red Sea sloops.

A further reason for the fall in the imports of slaves in the Yemen may be attributed to the prerogative exercised by Seif Al Islam Ahmed, the eldest son of the King of the Yemen. Between 1928 and 1930 a large number of slaves were imported into Meidi. The owners and the slaves were ordered to proceed to Hajja, where Seif Al Islam Ahmed purchased the best heads at very much reduced prices. The owners sustained great losses, and this greatly discouraged further imports, and since then slaves are secretly smuggled in small numbers as crews, servants, etc., the Yemeni officials being bribed when necessary.

Mr. Day was only at Hodeida for about a year and his knowledge of Yemeni affairs outside the business sphere is not extensive.

79080/35 [No. 37]. No. 101.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)

to

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY (RESIDENT).

MY DEAR REILLY, Downing Street, S.W.1, 24th October, 1935.

By this mail you will receive a despatch enclosing the report of the League of Nations Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery and asking for information on various points raised by the Committee.

Before the Committee met, we had some discussion with Sir George Maxwell regarding the possibility of His Majesty's Government taking steps to conclude with all the Chiefs of the Aden Protectorate treaties whereby they would undertake to suppress the slave trade within their territories. I enclose for your information copies of two letters* which were sent to Sir George Maxwell on the subject of slavery generally and the question of the treaties in particular.

As it turned out, the Committee did not make any suggestion that His Majesty's Government should attempt to conclude slave trade treaties with the Protectorate Chiefs, but we should nevertheless be glad to have your considered views as to whether any steps could or should be taken in this direction. According to the information available, the slave trade has virtually ceased to exist in the Protectorate and in that case, nothing would be gained in practice by making fresh treaties with the Chiefs. Nevertheless it is

* 79080/35 [Nos. 10 and 16]: not printed.

important that His Majesty's Government should be in a position to show, if challenged, that they have omitted no practicable steps to fulfil the obligation imposed on them by Article 2 (*a*) of the Slavery Convention of 1926.

You will recollect that this question of treaties was discussed with you while you were on leave, and the possibility was then mooted of taking a suitable opportunity, for instance at the next conference of Protectorate Chiefs at Lahej, to arrive at some understanding with some, if not all, of the Chiefs regarding the suppression of the slave trade.

Yours, &c.,

H. R. COWELL.

79080/35 [No. 38]. No. 102

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

to

THE RESIDENT.

[*Answered by 79080/36 [No. 4] in Middle East No. 59.*]

(No. 211.)

SIR, Downing Street, 24th October, 1935.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a Circular despatch* which I have addressed to all Colonial Governments, covering a Report of the League of Nations Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery. A copy of the Report of the previous Committee of Experts in 1932 was enclosed in my predecessor's Circular despatch of the 28th of November, 1932.

2. Certain portions of the Committee's Report refer to the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, and attention is particularly invited to paragraphs 9, 14, 18, 34, 35, and 37–39 and to the conclusions of the Report. I shall be grateful if you will furnish me with any information which may be available on these points for communication to the Committee of Experts.

3. It is realized that some of the Committee's enquiries are covered by the information furnished in the semi-official correspondence ending with your letter No. C.149 of the 6th March, 1935†, and in the Acting Resident's despatch No. 257 of the 19th August‡. It will nevertheless be convenient if the position regarding slavery and the slave trade in the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen can be summarized in a form suitable for submission to the Committee of Experts.

4. You will observe that in the last sentence of paragraph 9 of the Report it is suggested that the question of an invitation to the Government of the Yemen to adhere to the Slavery Convention of 1926 might be considered. By virtue of the Notes exchanged at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Sana'a of 1934, the King of the Yemen has undertaken to co-operate with His Majesty's Government in the suppression of the slave trade in the Red Sea. You will no doubt consider whether the King's undertaking in this respect can be used as a basis for an invitation to adhere to the Slavery Convention of 1926, which provides, not only for the prevention and suppression of the slave trade, but also for the progressive total abolition of slavery in all its forms. In this connexion, attention is especially invited to the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 9 and paragraph 25 of the Committee's Report.

5. It will be seen from the last paragraph of the accompanying Circular despatch that a further meeting of the Committee of Experts will probably be held in 1936, and that it is desirable that replies to the Committee's questions should reach the Colonial Office by the end of February next.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

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* 79080/35 [No. 34]: not printed here. † No. 97. ‡ No. 100.

C. PERIM AFFAIRS

78016/35 [No. 1]. No. 103.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ADEN,

to

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT).

(Sent 22nd June, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 12th July, 1935.)

No. 413. I have been informed by Mr. Davey, Representative, Perim Coal Company, acting under cable instructions from his Directors that Company proposed to vacate Perim Island by 1st January, 1936, at the latest. They request permission to compound remaining period of 7 years 4 months, from 1st January, 1936, rent by lump sum payment of 5 years' rent that is 1936/40 inclusive. Company, who are liable for maintenance of all buildings in leased area to end of period of lease, ask that Government accept buildings before the end of this year and they be not forced to continue maintenance after vacating Island. They also wish to know if Government will desire to take over any of the water, ice and electric plants. I am also informed that the Asiatic Petroleum Company obtained a sub-lease from the company on the 18th June, 1921, and they may wish to continue in occupation after the Company vacate in which case they would desire direct lease with the Government of India. Understand that the Asiatic Petroleum Company not yet decided whether to remain or not. Lloyd's have direct lease with Government but their Agent is Manager of the Perim Coal Company. Am informed by Company's Representative that they await Government's decision regarding the future status of the Island before deciding whether to remain or not. Lloyd's Agent asks if Government will agree to the cancellation of the lease. Compounding of outstanding liabilities in the event of Lloyd's wishing to abandon Station. The Eastern Telegraph Company have direct lease with Government but is controlled by Perim Coal Company and are undetermined regarding remaining. Representative of the Perim Coal Company wishes to know whether Government will agree to the cancellation and compounding of the outstanding rent liability should they desire to relinquish Station. Company's Representative is at present in Aden and requests that he may be informed how soon Government will be able to come to decision regarding buildings and rent.

Copy of Representative's written communication* being forwarded by to-morrow's mail.

78016/35 [No. 2]. No. 104.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT)

to

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(Sent 25th July, 1935.)

TELEGRAM.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 8th August, 1935.)

1842. Addressed to Secretary of State for India and repeated to Aden. Aden telegram 413, 22nd June†. Present position is:—

(*a*) agreement of 25th April, 1928, between Secretary of State and Perim Coal Company is only lease of certain areas and does not extend to conduct of civil administration by manager of company;

(*b*) lease deed does not provide for termination of lease before full period of 16 years, and it follows that agreement to accept lump sum payment will be in the nature of concession;

(*c*) informal arrangement exists whereby manager of company conducts administration in his individual capacity;

* Enclosure in No. 107. † No. 103.

(*d*) subsidiary companies, namely, Asiatic Petroleum Company, Lloyds', and Cables and Wireless have, in the first case, sub-leased from the coal company, and in the second and third cases are controlled by the manager of the coal company, though they have direct leases with the Government.

2. We have had difficulty in dealing with this reference in the absence of any suggestions from the officiating Chief Commissioner as to the methods of future control of Island if we agree to coal company's request. We have, however, now received Reilly's note enclosed in your letter of 15th July, from which it appears that, subject to conclusion of detailed arrangements for future administration, he would not be averse from termination of lease. We observe, however, that many matters of detail remain for careful consideration, e.g., that of allocation between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India of lump sum payment proposed and, pending the receipt of definite recommendation from the Chief Commissioner as to future methods of administration and arrangements for subsidiary company(ies), etc., we cannot agree to termination of coal company's lease.

3. Whatever arrangements are arrived at would of course require the concurrence of the Colonial Office in view of the imminence of transfer of control.

78016/35 [No. 4]. No. 105.

NOTE BY SIR BERNARD REILLY. (RESIDENT.)

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 20th August, 1935.)

The Perim Coal Company's lease is due to expire in 1943, but the Director of Lambert Bros., Ltd., Mr. Graham Wallis, has informed me that during the last two or three years they have been working at Perim at an annual loss of about £14,000 to £16,000 and that his Board have now definitely come to the conclusion that they have no alternative to closing their business there altogether. They desire to come to a settlement with the Government of India covering all their outstanding obligations and they wish if possible to arrange for the payment of a lump sum on closing down, instead of continuing the annual rental due on their lease. The Asiatic Petroleum Company have a sub-lease from the Perim Coal Company, who act as their agents for the sale of oil at Perim. It is possible that the Asiatic Petroleum Company may wish to continue their business at Perim and if so they will probably wish to enter into a direct agreement with the Government of India.

2. The points arising for the decision of Government are:—

(1) The question of agreeing to the Perim Coal Company's request.

(2) The future control of the Island, administrative and magisterial. At present the Manager of the Perim Coal Company is Government agent in the Island and has magisterial powers and receives a remuneration from Government for his services. He will no longer be available, but it will be necessary to retain some control in the Island, even though the number of people living in it will be considerably reduced by the closing of the Perim Coal Company. There is a detachment of 30 armed policemen on the Island, which is periodically visited by the Commandant of Police or the Assistant Commandant of Police from Aden, and it occurs to me that a solution might be found by giving the Commandant of Police and the Assistant Commandant of Police certain powers in Perim, such as those of a Magistrate and for any administrative purposes that may be necessary, and arranging that one of them should visit the Island periodically, perhaps rather more frequently than at present. If this is agreed it may be necessary to arrange for conveyance of these officers to and from Perim. At present they and Political Officers also are conveyed by the Royal Air Force without charge and if this could be continued it would be the best plan, but it is possible that the Air Ministry may raise objections if the periodic visits must occur at frequent intervals.

(3) The police garrison of 30 men would presumably remain on the Island, or it might be possible to reduce it in numbers. But in my opinion some small police force must in any case be maintained.

(4) At present the Perim Coal Company do the work of lighting and buoying the harbour. As far as I recollect it is not obligatory for them to do so under the terms of the lease, but is permissive—that is to say, the lease states that they may light and buoy the

harbour for the period of their lease. If so, they cannot be compelled to do so when it is no longer in their interest, after closing down, and it will be necessary to decide whether the lighting and buoying of the harbour must be continued. If the coal and oil bunkering business there is completely ended no commercial ships are likely to call at the Island unless they go there for refuge in bad weather or possibly for water. But naval ships may possibly wish to call and the question of the maintenance of the harbour therefore appears to me to be one on which the Admiralty ought to be consulted.

(5) *Medical.*—At present the Perim Coal Company doctor performs medical services on the Island, under an arrangement with Government not included in the obligations of their lease. This arrangement would cease when the Company closed down, but some medical provision will have to be made for the police, the lighthouse staff, and the local inhabitants. A resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon would probably suffice, but some provision should be made to enable a more senior doctor to be sent to the Island if necessary, or for the transport of sick persons from Perim to Aden in an emergency requiring immediate hospital treatment. Here again it would be desirable to come to an understanding with the Air Ministry that they would assist in time of emergency.

(6) The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Lloyds Signal Station and the Eastern Telegraph Company also have establishments at Perim and it is a question whether they also will wish to close down if the Perim Coal Company does so. This point will have to be ascertained and given further consideration if necessary. Some method of communication with the Island must obviously be maintained and if the Eastern Telegraph Company and Lloyds Signal Station wish to close down a small Government wireless installation would probably have to be maintained.

(7) The Perim Coal Company would be glad to dispose of their buildings, but I doubt whether they would be of much or any use to Government. There has long been a scheme for providing better accommodation for the police and it is possible that some of the Company's buildings might be suitable, but I rather doubt whether this is so. Government might also find it convenient to take over and retain the Manager of the Perim Coal Company's house for the use of Government officials when visiting and inspecting the Island. The house is a small and good one and I suggest this for consideration.

(8) The Perim Coal Company at present arrange for the water supply on the Island by means of condensers. There are no natural wells and as far as I am aware no probability of finding natural water in the Island. It will therefore be essential to maintain a water supply and I suggest that the Perim Coal Company's condensers ought to be taken over by Government and put in charge of the Civil Works Department in Aden. Here again, the question of transport of staff in charge of the condensers must be considered.

India Office.
21st June, 1935.

78016/35 [No. 6].

No. 106.

Mr. M. J. CLAUSON (India Office)

to

Mr. O. K. CAROE (Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department).

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 2nd September, 1935.)

India Office, S.W.1, 30th August, 1935.

With reference to the Secretary of State's Express letter dated 26th August* about the Perim Coal Company's lease, I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a memorandum drawn up by the Company's office in London. The object of the memorandum is to assist us in estimating what the cost of running Essential Services at Perim will be, and Sir Bernard Reilly thinks that information of this kind from the Company will be very useful for supplementing and checking the local investigations which it is proposed should be made.

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* No. 108.

In bringing round this memorandum Mr. Hinton (a Director of the Company) again stressed the importance which the Company attach to an early decision on this matter. The real difficulty, I gather, is that at present they practically run the local branch of the Asiatic, and that when the Perim Coal Company withdraw the Asiatic will have to make arrangements for doing themselves what has, in the past, been done for them. Mr. Hinton also confirmed our impression that the Asiatic are definitely anxious to stay, and it is only a question of whether they can afford to do so. This, of course, turns on how much Government are likely to make them pay for Essential Services, etc. He suggested that at as early a date as possible we might have a meeting here between the Companies interested, viz., ourselves, the Perim Coal Company, Asiatic and, no doubt, Cable and Wireless.

Presumably the best thing will be, if the Government of India agree generally with the suggestions made in our Air Mail letter of the 26th August, to estimate roughly what the Essential Services will cost and then ask the Companies which stay to provide the difference between this amount and the amount which Government has hitherto paid. But this is dependent, of course, on what Reilly's recommendations will be.

I am sending a copy of this letter to him personally and to Aden.

M. J. CLAUSON.

Enclosure in No. 106.

An estimate of the cost to the Government to maintain utilities at Perim after the retirement of the Perim Coal Company from the Island.

The retirement also of Lloyds staff, and the closing of the Eastern Telegraph Company station are visualized; but it is contemplated that the Asiatic Petroleum Company will desire to keep open their installation for fuelling ships with oil.

Water.

The revenue from sales to steamers and local sales, which has kept this a profit account, will largely not be available in future, therefore in making estimates no credit will be taken for any income. No doubt a number of traders will remain on the Island and require water on payment. With an out-turn for the six months January–June, 1935, of 3,874 tons, the cost was Rs.2.10 annas—a fair average cost. Of this tonnage the sales to Government were 726 tons, which compares with 807, 814, and 773 tons in the three half-yearly periods immediately preceding 1935.

The boilers of the Yaryan plant are at present coal fired.

The following estimate of the cost of this Water Department represents a saving to Government on their present contract; but it should be noted that no charge has been inserted in these estimates for depreciation nor for interest on capital outlay in acquiring plant.

In addition there are delivery charges of Rs.1.8 annas per 100 gallons to those parts of the Island not served by pipeline.

Estimate of tonnage out-turn and cost per annum:—

	Tons.
For tonnage equivalent to present Government contract	1,600
,, local sales and sales to ships	200
,, plant and hospital requirements and issues to workmen ...	350
	2,150 tons.

2,150 tons @ cost of (say) Rs.3 per ton = Rs.6,450 @ Ex. 1*s.* 6*d.*
= £484 per annum.

Ice.

	Quantity Made.	*Cost per ton.*	*Cost per ton allowing for Meltage.*
January–June, 1935	Tons 39	Rs.33.2	Rs.38.11
July–December, 1934	,, 36	,, 57.9	,, 71.3
January–June, 1934	,, 45	,, 36.7	,, 43.2
July–December, 1933	,, 30	,, 47.10	,, 61.8

No useful estimates can be based on the above figures if the cold room is required for only very few residents and the hospital.

Ice can be sold at Rs.125 per ton to any calling steamer requiring it.

The ice account always shows a profit, and in the 12 months' working to 30th June, 1935, this was £185.

Taking no credit for sales to steamers and local sales (which will fall away) the gross cost of running the ice plant—with an output of 75 tons—was only £245.

Medical Service and Conservancy.

The salary of Dr. Dharam Singh, Indian assistant to the Medical Officer, was Rs.185 a month, or say £166 per annum. (He is now acting Port Medical Officer.) With a hospital orderly and two or three coolies for general Island Conservancy, the staff should be complete. Dr. Mann stated last December that the stock of drugs and other medicines was sufficient for over two years, with the then calls on it, except for certain frequent renewals such as salts.

Estimate.

Salary of Port Medical Officer...	(say)	£220
Wages of Orderly and coolies	(say)	90
Stores and sundry expenses	(say)	50
		£360
Less—		
Income from fees charged to ships:—		
Oil bunkering ships, say 40 @ £1 1*s.* 0*d.* ...	£42	
Sundry other callers...	8	
		50
Per annum ...		£310

Harbour.

A pilot holding a master's ticket will be required to bring in ships and his duties would include maintenance of harbour lights and buoys, and charge of marine stores. The motor boat *Bee 11*, presently operating this service has proved very satisfactory. It would probably be the only power boat remaining unless one of the tugs (coal burning) and a smaller motor boat for work inside the harbour, which would be useful, were kept.

Salary of present pilot, Captain C. McFarlane, is £420 per annum.

Estimate.

		Per annum.
		£
Salary Harbour Master/Pilot	(say)	400
Wages—Pilot boat crew (driver, coxswain, and 2 boat boys) say Rs.100 per month =£90 per annum		
Store boy and 4 khallasies, say Rs.120 per month =£108 per annum	,,	200
Stores and sundry expenses including spirit for motor boat		75
		£675
Less—		
Income from fees charged to ships:—		
Oil bunkering ships, say 40 @ £2 2*s.* 0*d.* ...		84
		£591

Electric Light and Power.

The two Ruston Hornsby engines and all electrical generation motors and switch gear are in good condition and the power house is a sound building of stone. The cost of the Company for electricity in the year to 30th June, 1935, was £386. The number of units generated in the same 12 months was 94,033, the gross cost per unit being 1.368 pence.

Power is used in the workshops; light and power (fans, etc.) in the bungalows, hospital and offices, and there is outside lighting from poles beside the roadways.

(Harbour and beacon lights are not electric.)

The supply of electricity has not been an extravagant luxury and it is difficult to estimate more than a small reduction in the above costs through the generation of fewer units. The engines are run on oil and the attendance of one man in the power house is sufficient.

Engineer in Charge.

To superintend the water and ice plants and the power house; to control the stores; to be in charge of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's plant for receiving and supplying oil, an engineer and assistant would be needed. This would be working on a bare minimum.

The engineer should be able, with the aid of a clerk, to attend to the correspondence, pay wages and keep small balances of cash.

Summary of Estimated Charges.

The foregoing estimates shewing an annual charge of £1,935 are grouped below:—

	£
Water	484
Ice	200
Medical	310
Harbour	591
Electric Light and Power	350
	£1,935

The Engineers' salaries need to be taken into consideration in addition, whilst allowance can be made of about £750 in connexion with water charges, this being the approximate annual payment to the Perim Coal Company under the present water contract.

78016/35 [No. 8].

No. 107.

THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

to

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT).

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 27th September, 1935.)

(Confidential.)
(No. C/414.)

The Residency, Aden, 22nd June, 1935.

Subject:—*Cancellation of Perim Coal Company's Lease.*

SIR,

In continuation of my telegram No. C/413, dated the 22nd June, 1935*, I have the honour to forward a copy of the Manager, Perim Coal Company's letter on which the aforesaid telegram was based.

2. I am not in a position to offer any detailed comments on the proposals put forward by the Manager, Perim Coal Company, until such time as I know what the Government of India's decision will be with regard to the future status of Perim.

3. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Manager, Perim Coal Company's letter, I wish to state that we have no copy of the Perim Coal Company's sub-lease to the Asiatic Petroleum Company. We have never received any communication from the Perim Coal Company regarding the sub-letting to the Asiatic Petroleum Company which in the circumstances is a breach on the part of the Company of clause 2 (*g*) of the present lease.

I have, &c.,

M. C. LAKE.

* No. 103.

Enclosure in No. 107.

Aden, 20th June, 1935.

Subject:—*Perim.*

SIR,

With reference to my call to-day, I have the honour to confirm the various points discussed in regard to the above subject.

1. As I informed you, it is the desire, due to bad trading conditions over a number of years, of the Perim Coal Company to evacuate Perim at the earliest possible date, not later than the end of the present year.

It is understood that our lease with the Government of India expires on the 30th April, 1943, which from the end of 1935, gives term of $7^{4}/_{12}$ years to run.

I am to request that in the event of the Government agreeing to a surrender of the lease, they will meet the Company in the matter of compounding outstanding rent liability as at the end of the present year. I would suggest a period of five years—1936/1940 inclusive.

2. *Buildings and Erections.*—A reference to the lease, clause 2 (D, etc.), will show that the Company has certain liabilities with regard to buildings and erections on the concession.

The Company is liable for such deterioration as is not attributable to fair wear and tear.

The lease provides for the Government the right on three months' notice to take over at the termination of same any buildings, etc., at a price to be arranged. Assuming the Government does not exercise this right the Company must remove all buildings, etc., or forfeit them to the Government.

If therefore the Government agrees to a surrender of the lease it is requested that within the next two or three months a representative is sent to Perim to accept the buildings as at that date.

After evacuation by the Company, buildings, etc., would rapidly fall into disrepair and we do not wish to be called upon at the due expiry of the lease in 1943 to make good such dilapidation.

3. *Perim Harbour, Lighting, etc.*—The lease confers on the Company the right to light Perim Harbour for a period of ten years commencing the 1st May, 1927 (*see* clause 6, *et seq.*), expiring on the 1st May, 1937, leaving a period to run of $1^{5}/_{12}$ years from the end of 1935.

The obligation which the lease imposes upon the Company is that of removing moorings, etc., etc., within three months after the Company's right to light the harbour comes to an end unless the Government elects to take them over at a valuation.

With the evacuation of Perim by the Company by the end of the present year the Company requests the assent of the Government to apply the terms of the lease as if evacuation was taking place at the due expiry of the lease. That is to say the Government taking over all moorings, etc. etc., at a valuation or permit the Company to remove same.

4. *Machinery and Plant.*—I think I am correct in assuming that all machinery and plant ashore and afloat remains the property of the Company and that we can therefore dispose of it as and how we wish.

It is possible that the Government may desire to take over certain of the plant and machinery upon evacuation by the Company; for example, water-making, ice and electric lighting plants. Government may consider treating with the Company for the above or part thereof.

5. *Asiatic Petroleum Company.*—The Perim Coal Company are agents for this Company and granted them a sub-lease dated 18th June, 1921. This sub-lease continues until the head lease (which the Perim Coal Company holds from the Government of India) is determined.

The agency agreement may be determined by either party on three months' notice but it is specially provided that if the Perim Coal Company determines the agreement the lease to the Asiatic Petroleum is to continue and the Perim Coal Company is under an obligation to make every endeavour to arrange with the Government of India to renew the Asiatic Petroleum Company's lease upon existing terms.

May I therefore please be advised if the Government of India will be willing, if the Asiatic Petroleum Company desire to remain, to grant that Company a fresh lease upon the terms now existing.

It is at present uncertain what attitude the Asiatic Petroleum Company will adopt but the latest telegraphic advices from London show the matter is receiving their close consideration and it is possible they may remain.

6. *Lloyds.*—As is well known, Lloyds have a signalling station at Perim and it is uncertain at the moment what their instructions are in regard to continuing after the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company.

The latest telegraphic advices from London state the position depends largely on the Government of India's decision in connexion with water supplies, lighting and the provision of a medical officer.

May I please be advised in regard to these matters and also in the event of Lloyds wishing to withdraw at the end of 1935 whether Government will agree to a cancellation of the lease (I regret I have no copy of this document) and compounding of the outstanding rent liability.

7. *Eastern Telegraph Company.*—This Company's station at Perim is controlled by the Perim Coal Company and worked by Lloyds' signalmen.

Telegraphic advices received from London show that the Telegraph Company are unable to come to any decision although earlier advices stated they would probably close upon withdrawal of the Company.

A separate and direct lease exists between the Government of India and the Telegraph Company, the terms of which I am unaware.

May I however please be advised whether in the event of the Telegraph Company closing down, the Government of India will agree to a cancellation of the lease and compounding of the outstanding rent liability.

In conclusion I would state that the whole of the above subject has been fully discussed by my London principals with Sir Bernard Reilly on the 18th instant and it is with his concurrence that I approach you upon these various matters.

I have, &c.,
C. C. DAVEY,
Manager,
Perim Coal Company, Ltd.

The Chief Commissioner,
Aden.

78016/35 [No. 9]. No. 108.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

to

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT).

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 7th October, 1935.)

26th August, 1935.

Your telegram of 25th July, No. 1842*. Perim Coal Company's lease. Company intend definitely to vacate island before end of year. Question of future arrangements therefore demands urgent consideration. After informal consultation with Reilly and Colonial Office I am disposed to favour settlement on following general lines, subject to final consideration in the light of the answers to the enquiries suggested below.

2. Since Company are under no obligation to continue public services, e.g., supplying Government Agent, providing water, etc., there is obviously no object in holding them to their lease, and Government might agree to terminate it forthwith on reasonable terms, viz., lump sum payment which will take account (*a*) of Company's obligations in respect of rent, (*b*) of their responsibility for maintenance of buildings, and (*c*) of value of plant (e.g., water, ice, and electric) which Government may wish to take over. (*b*) and (*c*) might reasonably cancel out. Allocation between Government of India and His Majesty's Government of lump sum would be discussed later, but my provisional view is that sum should be divided in proportion to the period of tenure of each party.

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* No. 104.

3. Government should in future maintain, as economically as possible, essential services; administrative and magisterial, sanitary and medical, police, lighting and buoying of harbour, supply of water, ice, and electricity.

4. *Administrative and Magisterial.*—Two alternative schemes are suggested—

(*a*) That Chief Commissioner at Aden should continue as at present to control island through an administrator;

(*b*) that Aden Settlement Authorities should perform these services as Perim nominally forms part of Aden Settlement.

5. Reilly favours (*a*) and suggests that some existing Aden official such as Commissioner of Police or Assistant Commissioner of Police should perform duties of administrator, visiting island once a month and more often if necessary, and receiving some allowance for the performance of the extra duties. Incidentally a sum smaller than that at present paid to Davey would probably be sufficient. The question of transporting the administrator to Perim Island would be discussed with Air Ministry. It might be possible to arrange transport free of charge. At present moment Commissioner of Police is flown by R.A.F. every three months to Perim for his tour of inspection free of charge, but more frequent visits might necessitate flying of an additional plane, in which case some payment would be necessary.

6. *Medical.*—Proposals in paragraph 5 of Sir Bernard Reilly's note of 21st June, 1935*, copy of which was forwarded to the Government of India with India Office letter of 15th July, No. P.Z. 4683/35, seem suitable.

7. *Police.*—No reduction in strength is envisaged at any rate at this stage.

8. *Lighting and Buoying of Harbour and supply of Water, Ice, and Electricity.*—The extent to which these services need be maintained depends of course upon extent to which commercial concerns other than Coal Company remain in the Island. If Government take over these services, it is hoped that they can be made self-supporting by charging harbour dues and selling the water, etc.

9. The above proposals are inevitably tentative as we have no means of estimating their cost here. I therefore suggest that Chief Commissioner at Aden should be instructed to furnish his views upon the following points:—

(*a*) feasibility, relative merits and expense of the two schemes mentioned in paragraph 4 above;

(*b*) if the first scheme is preferred, is there any existing Aden official who could perform the necessary duties?

(*c*) if so, how often should he visit island and what remuneration or allowance should be paid to him for the performance of the extra duties?

(*d*) cost of maintaining a permanent sub-assistant surgeon on the island?

(*e*) cost of lighting and buoying of harbour?

(*f*) can the Perim Coal Company's existing condensers, ice and electrical plant be economically worked by Government? If so, what proportion of the plant should be taken over by the Government and could it be worked on a self-supporting basis?

(*g*) what clerical staff would be necessary for the purpose of collecting lighthouse dues, harbour dues, etc.?

(*h*) should Government take over any of Perim Coal Company's buildings for the use of Administrator, clerical staff or police?

10. As regards the subsidiary companies, Lloyds and possibly Cable and Wireless are expected to vacate the island but Asiatic Petroleum Company are believed to be anxious to remain, provided reasonable facilities are maintained on the island. In the event of their staying, it might later be found possible to appoint one of their officials as Government Agent on the analogy of Davey, but arrangement is one that demands exceptional personal qualities and chances of repeating it are small.

11. A copy of this letter is being sent direct to the Chief Commissioner at Aden.

12. I do not appear to have had a copy of the Company's written communication referred to in the last sentence of Aden telegram No. 413 of 22nd June†.

M. J. CLAUSON.

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* No. 105. † No. 103.

78016/35 [No. 10]. No. 109.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)
to
MR. M. J. CLAUSON (INDIA OFFICE).

DEAR CLAUSON, Downing Street, S.W.1, 16th October, 1935.

We have sent to Hale at the Treasury copies of all the correspondence to date about the Perim Coal Company's lease. We have done this because any settlement with the Company must be taken into account in the general financial settlement on the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office.

We shall be grateful if you will arrange for the Treasury to be added to your distribution list for all future correspondence on this subject.

Yours, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

78016/35 [No. 11]. No. 110.

MR. H. R. COWELL (COLONIAL OFFICE)
to
MR. E. HALE (TREASURY).

DEAR HALE, Downing Street, S.W.1, 16th October, 1935.

I enclose for your information a copy of correspondence* about the Perim Coal Company's lease.

We think it is advisable for the Treasury to be kept *au fait* with this question because any settlement with the Company will have to be taken into account in the general financial settlement on the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office. We are asking the India Office to put the Treasury on their distribution list for this correspondence.

Yours, &c.,
H. R. COWELL.

78016/35 [No. 12]. No. 111.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(Copy received in Colonial Office, 10th December, 1935.)

(No. C/1058.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 19th November, 1935.

In accordance with the instructions received from the Government of India, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter dated 16th November, 1935, that I have addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi, on the subject of the future administration of Perim.

I have, &c.,
B. REILLY.

Enclosure in No. 111.

(No. C/1045.)

SIR, The Residency, Aden, 16th November, 1935.

Subject:—Perim.

I have the honour to refer to your telegram dated 4th September, 1935, directing me to furnish full particulars in reference to the Secretary of State's Express letter dated 26th August, 1935†, with special reference to the points mentioned in paragraph 9 thereof.

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* Nos. 103–108. † No. 108.

2. I have studied the question of the future administration of Perim with the assistance of Mr. J. V. Alexander, Chairman of the Aden Port Trust and Settlement, who is in charge of Civil Works, and I based my enquiries on two alternative assumptions.

I. What will be the minimum Government services that will be required if the harbour is no longer maintained after the departure of the Perim Coal Company, and

II. what services would be required if the harbour remains.

3. Apart from the Perim Coal Company there are on the Island

(i) 30 Armed Police under a native officer and 21 Unarmed Police.

(ii) The staff employed at the two Lighthouses consisting, with women and children, of about 50 people.

(iii) The village of Meyun inhabited at present by about 1,500 people.

Of these a considerable number are connected directly or indirectly with the Perim Coal Company, and with the departure of the Company and consequent loss of business the numbers in the village are not likely to be more than about 1,000.

4. If the harbour is not maintained either by Government or by a private agency it is unlikely that the Asiatic Petroleum Company or the Eastern Telegraph Company or the Lloyds Signal Station will remain. Essential requirements for (i), (ii) and (iii) are:—

(*a*) Water. This is the most important as there is no natural fresh water supply on the Island.

(*b*) Medical.

(*c*) Communications.

With regard to (*a*) there are three possible methods of providing water. Firstly, by taking over and maintaining the Perim Coal Company's condenser. This is situated in the Perim Coal Company's Concession on the west side of the harbour, and is marked A in the accompanying sketch map*. It consists of two sets of plant each reputed to be capable of producing a maximum of 50 tons of water a day. Both machines are old and would probably require extensive overhaul or replacement within the next ten years. The use of this condenser would moreover entail the necessity of acquiring and maintaining a water barge and a tug to convey water across the harbour to the storage tanks at Meyun (marked B in the map), and would necessitate the periodical import of coal to work it.

Secondly, the conveyance of water from Aden to Perim by ship. This could be done by arrangement with one of the local shipping firms which run small coasting steamers from Aden to the neighbouring Red Sea ports. These vessels are accustomed to enter Perim harbour without the assistance of a pilot, and could therefore carry the water there whether the harbour is maintained or not. This method would also necessitate the maintenance of a water barge and a tug to take the water from the ship to the Meyun storage tanks at B.

Thirdly, by installing a new and small condenser plant, which should be oil fired, alongside the Meyun storage tanks. This method would, after installation of the condenser, dispense with the necessity of maintaining the water barge and tug.

5. Mr. Alexander has made estimates of the relative cost of production by these three methods, as shown in Appendix I. It is evident that the most economical and practical method to adopt would be the third one. Most of the water will be for consumption at the village if as many as about 1,000 people remain there. For the lighthouse staff and police it will be necessary to convey the water: to the " High Light " Lighthouse (marked C in the map), to the police quarters (the old Residency marked D) and to the small Balfe Point Lighthouse (marked E). At present water for the High Light is carried by camel from the Meyun storage tanks, that for the police quarters is pumped up through a pipe from the pier (marked F in the map) and that for Balfe Point is conveyed by camel from the Perim Coal Company's Concession. Mr. Alexander recommends, and I agree, that a pipe should be laid from the Meyun storage tanks to the High Light and from that Lighthouse to the police quarters and to Balfe Point. Water could then be pumped up through this pipe from Meyun to the lighthouse and would gravitate thence to the police quarters and Balfe Point.

6. In Appendix II, Mr. Alexander has calculated the annual receipts that may be expected from the sale of water. He has done so on the assumption that the price charged will be the same as at present, that is to say, Rs.4.8.0 per 100 gallons to the police and lighthouse staff and Rs.2.5.0 per 100 gallons to the local villagers. The Perim Coal Company sell at this cheaper rate to the people of Meyun village on account of the latter's poverty. It will be seen that Mr. Alexander anticipates an annual loss

* Not reproduced.

on water sales of Rs.2450. It is possible that the closing of the Perim Coal Company's business and consequent loss of employment will further impoverish the people of Meyun to such an extent that it will become necessary to issue water to some or all of them without payment. In that case the annual loss to Government will be greater. The deficit may disappear if the Asiatic Petroleum Company or some other firm remain in the Island and purchase their water from the Government condenser at the same rate as that paid by the police and the lighthouse staff; but if this does not happen it may be necessary to raise the price to the police and lighthouse staff in order to diminish the loss to Government as much as possible.

7. I do not consider it necessary to make any arrangements for ice or electricity, neither of which is at present used by the police, the lighthouse staff, or the villagers.

8. At present the Perim Coal Company maintain a doctor and a sub-assistant surgeon and a small hospital. All these services will cease when the Company leaves. I consider that for the police, lighthouse staff, and Meyun village, Government should maintain, as a minimum, one S.M.S. Officer, one compounder, one orderly and one sweeper, and a small dispensary in or near Meyun village. Cases requiring hospitalization would have to be conveyed to Aden, and for emergent cases at Perim requiring attention of a more senior doctor it would be necessary to send one from Aden: such cases would be very rare. I have consulted the Civil Administrative Medical Officer with regard to these medical services, and he has given me an estimate which will be seen in Appendix III.

9. Communication between Aden and Perim by sea is at present maintained by the local coasting steamers, which (as explained above) could continue to call at Perim whether the harbour is maintained or not. The Royal Air Force send a machine from Aden to Perim and Kamaran once a fortnight, and would no doubt continue to do so. Telegraphic communication is at present provided by the Eastern Telegraph Company working in conjunction with Lloyd's Signal Station and the Perim Coal Company, who share the cost. If this service ceases, as it probably will, it will, in my opinion, be necessary to establish a small Government Wireless Station on the Island. A short-wave pack wireless set should suffice for this purpose, and it could be worked by Arab operators, who could also operate the existing Government telephone line between the police quarters and the High Light Lighthouse.

10. I have dealt above with alternative I, namely, the maintenance of minimum services if the harbour is not kept up. In this case I consider that it will be unnecessary to keep a resident Administrator on the Island. It should be sufficient if it were visited periodically—I propose once a month—by a civil official from Aden. The Commandant of Police or the Assistant Commandant of Police visits Perim once in three months to inspect the police, and I recommend that the Commandant of Police be given administrative authority to superintend the affairs of the Island under the control of the Chief Commissioner, with power to depute such authority to the Assistant Commandant of Police; and that both the Commandant of Police and the Assistant Commandant of Police be given judicial powers to enable them to deal with magisterial cases and small civil suits. There is in principle an objection to a Police Officer having magisterial powers to try a case in which the Crown is the Prosecutor. I suggest, however, that this objection might be waived in the present case. Police prosecutions in the Island occur very seldom—there have been only 32 cases within the last five years, and these may be even fewer still when the population is reduced. The Administrator is, moreover, entrusted with only Second Class powers, and any more important case would therefore either be heard at Aden or by a First Class Magistrate sent specially to Perim for the purpose. During the absence of these officers, the native (Indian or Arab) Officer in charge of the armed police could be responsible for the maintenance of order. Clerical work could also be entrusted to this Officer.

11. I shall now consider alternative II, namely, services that will be required if the harbour is maintained. This would entail the employment of a pilot and the maintenance of the lights and buoys and the provision of a pilot launch. An estimate of the approximate cost is shown in Appendix IV. In my opinion, it would be unjustifiable for Government to undertake this additional expense simply as an inducement to the Asiatic Petroleum Company or any other private firm to continue to do business on the Island. I consider that the only valid reason for maintaining the harbour at Government expense would be if it were required for national purposes, that is to say, by the Admiralty. I suggest that the Admiralty be consulted on this point, and that, if they regard the strategic importance of Perim harbour to be such that it ought to be fully maintained, they should be invited to contribute to the cost. If, on the other hand, the maintenance of the harbour is not required by the Admiralty, but is required by a private firm, such as the Asiatic Petroleum Company, I consider that the firm should either pay the Government an annual sum sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, or alternatively, and probably preferably, that it should maintain the harbour services itself, as is at present done by the Perim Coal Company.

12. In that case the only additional services that Government need provide would be the supply of water and medical services, unless these also were undertaken by the firm, as is done by the Perim Coal Company at present. I recommend that the new condenser proposed in paragraph 4 above should be capable of producing 15 to 20 tons of water a day, which would provide a margin sufficient to sell what would probably be an adequate amount to the employees of the Company. It would be necessary for the Company to make their own arrangements for the conveyance of the water from the Meyun storage tanks. Medical services will have to be augmented, but it is difficult to decide to what extent until it is known to what degree Perim will be regarded as a regular port with obligations for quarantine and similar services.

13. The presence of a private company's staff on the Island and of their employees would, however, probably require a change in the method of administration of the Island, and there should, in my opinion, be a resident Administrator or Government Agent. It should be possible to arrange for this by appointing the local European Manager of the Company to be Government Agent as is done at present in the case of the local Manager of the Perim Coal Company. He would need at least one clerk, who should either be appointed by Government or be a clerk employed by the Company, as at present.

14. As in the case of alternative I, I do not consider it necessary for Government to provide ice or electricity. If the Company wish to have these amenities for their staff, they should provide them themselves.

15. With regard to both alternatives I and II, I have made my observations on the hypothesis that the Island will continue as at present to be controlled directly by the Chief Commissioner at Aden through an Administrator. The Secretary of State has referred in his express letter to the alternative that the Aden Settlement authorities —that is to say, the Chairman and Executive Committee of the Settlement—should perform administrative services at Perim, as it nominally forms part of the Aden Settlement. The theory that the Island is administered through the Executive Committee and at the expense of the Settlement Fund has never been a reality, probably because the distance of the Island from Aden and the difficulties of transport and communication have made it impracticable for it to be dealt with in this way. The rent paid by the Perim Coal Company for their lease and other revenue derived from the Island have all been credited to Government, and the Settlement has never been permitted to impose any municipal rates or taxes. In my opinion, it would therefore be inequitable as well as inconvenient now to impose the burden of maintaining public services on the Settlement Fund. I consider that the fiction that Perim forms part of the Aden municipal area should be abolished, and that Section 1 (2) of the Aden Settlement Regulation (No. VII of 1900) should be amended accordingly. All public-owned buildings in the Island will thus remain, as at present, the property of Government, and will be maintained by the Civil Works Department of Government.

16. In the case of alternative I, no public revenue can be anticipated, as the majority of the villagers are too poor to pay taxes, and with the departure of the Perim Coal Company they are likely to be poorer still. It will, in fact, probably be necessary, to make an allowance of free water for the majority of them.

17. In the case of alternative II, a small revenue can be anticipated from Income Tax and Excise, and it will be possible, as at present, to collect light dues on behalf of the Government of India from vessels calling at Perim but not bound for India. The Asiatic Petroleum Company, or any other private firm that remain in the present Perim Coal Company's Concession, would be required to pay rental for the use of land and buildings which, on termination of the Perim Coal Company's lease, would have lapsed to Government.

18. The Secretary of State has pointed out that, as the Perim Coal Company are under no obligation to continue to supply public services, there is no object in holding them to their lease, and he has proposed that the Government of India might agree to terminate it forthwith on reasonable terms. I recommend that this be done as soon as possible subject to the condition that the Company will place at the disposal of Government on hire one of their existing sets of condenser plant, two 45-ton tanks, one lifting barge, one tug and one water boat and the use of a slipway until such time as the new condenser at Meyun recommended in paragraph 5 is installed and in running order.

19. There will be due from the Company—

(*a*) Annual rent payable under clause 1 of their lease, up to the date of its termination on 1st May, 1943.

(*b*) A sum to cover their liability for the maintenance of buildings under clause 2 (*d*) of their lease.

Against these sums Government might agree to off-set—

(*c*) the hire of the plant referred to in paragraph 18, and the purchase value of mooring buoys and light buoys if it is decided that Government will undertake the maintenance of the harbour;

(*d*) a rebate at a fair rate of interest in consideration of the immediate payment of a lump sum instead of annual payments extending over a number of years.

20. I recommend that the value of (*b*) and (*c*) be jointly assessed by the Officer in Charge, Civil Works and the Manager of the Perim Coal Company.

21. With regard to buildings in the Perim Coal Company's Concession, these will lapse to Government under the terms of clause 2 (*e*) of the lease. I recommend that Point House (marked G in the map) be retained and maintained by Government as an official residence for the Administrator and other Government officials (including the Chief Commissioner) when they visit the Island, and that one other house be retained for the accommodation of the Engineer in charge of the condenser. An establishment of one servant and one sweeper will be necessary for Point House. I do not at present envisage any public use to which any of the other buildings can be put, and I suggest that they be either rented or sold to the Asiatic Petroleum Company or any other firm that may decide to do business in the Island.

22. My proposal to retain houses in the present Concession area for Government use raises the question of means of access to them and of conveyance of water and stores to them. It will be seen from Appendix I that Mr. Alexander recommends the purchase and maintenance of a small motor car for the use of the resident Engineer, and I support his proposal. I recommend that this car be available also for the use of the Commandant or Assistant Commandant of Police and of other officials when they visit the Island. I consider that it will also be necessary to keep a Government sailing boat of a sufficient size to land and embark police and lighthouse staff from and to ships in the harbour, and to convey water and provisions to Point House and the engineer's house. A crew of seven men will be required to work the boat.

23. An estimate of the cost of maintaining the two houses and the sailing boat is given in Appendix V.

24. I have assumed that the strength of the Armed Police will remain as at present, namely, one Indian or Arab Officer and thirty men, and the Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden is of opinion that from a 'defence point of view no reduction ought to be made. Apart from the Armed Police there are at present thirteen men from the Aden Unarmed Police and seven locally recruited harbour police. The latter will no longer be required if the harbour is not maintained, but they ought, in my opinion, to be given compensation or alternative employment. Under alternative I it should be possible to reduce the number of Unarmed Police sent from Aden from thirteen to eight.

25. There remains to be considered the question of allowances for the Administrator. My proposals for alternative I, would involve allowances to the Commandant of Police, and to the Police Officer at Perim. I suggest Rs.100 a month for the Commandant of Police or Assistant Commandant of Police to be drawn by whichever of these two officers visits the Island during the month for which payment is made, and Rs.50 a month for the Police Inspector.

26. There is also the question of transport. As stated in paragraph 9 the Royal Air Force now send a machine from Aden to Perim once a fortnight which returns on the day following its arrival there. The Air Officer Commanding at Aden considers that it would normally be possible to arrange for the conveyance of the Commandant or Assistant Commandant of Police by this means to and from Perim once a month, and that the Air Ministry would allow this assistance to be given without charge. If so, transport for these officers will present no difficulty.

27. I shall be grateful for early orders on my proposals in view of the early prospect of the Perim Coal Company closing down their business.

28. In accordance with your instructions I am sending a copy of this letter direct to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have, &c.,

B. R. REILLY,

Chief Commissioner.

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign and Political Department,
New Delhi.

APPENDIX I.

Perim Water Supply.

Scheme (1)—To run existing distilling plant, to produce 15 tons of water per day.

(1) Cost of plant, including 5 × 45 ton tanks ..	Rs. 33,250		
Depreciation, 10 per cent.	Rs. 3,325		
Fuel, 365 tons at Rs. 20/–	,, 7,300		
Wages, etc., as in page 2 of Report of 29th October, 1935	,, 26,400		
Per annum	Rs. 37,025	or Rs.	6–11–0 per ton water.
(2) Cost of transport from plant to village tanks, also barge for coal, etc.			
1 Tug	Rs. 80,000		
1 Water barge	,, 13,300		
1 Lifting barge	,, 6,000		
1 Launch	,, 20,000		
	Rs. 119,300		
Depreciation at 10 per cent.	Rs. 11,930		
Maintenance	,, 4,650		
Crew wages	,, 3,000		
Stores and fuel	,, 2,500		
Per annum	Rs. 22,080	or Rs.	4– 1–0 per ton water.
(3) Maintenance of slipway, etc., for docking. It will be possible to use present staff, crews, etc., for this purpose, with a little outside labour.			
Say per annum	Rs. 3,000	or Rs.	0– 9–0 per ton water.
(4) Delivery from Meyun Village and tanks to lighthouse, police barracks and village, at 10 ans. per 100 gls. Making a total cost of		Rs.	1– 6–6 per ton.
		say Rs.	12–11–6 per ton water.

Scheme (2)—To take water from Aden.

(1) Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw's price for water into our barges is		Rs.	6– 8–0 per ton.
(2) Cost of transport from ship to village tanks—			
1 Tug	Rs. 80,000		
1 Water barge	,, 13,300		
1 Launch	,, 20,000		
	Rs. 113,300		
Depreciation, 10 per cent.	Rs. 11,330		
Maintenance	,, 4,650		
Crew wages	,, 3,000		
Stores and fuel	,, 2,500		
Per annum	,, 21,480	or say Rs.	4– 0–0 per ton.
(3) Maintenance of Slipway as in Scheme (1)		say Rs.	0– 9–0 per ton.
(4) Delivery as in Scheme (1)		say Rs.	1– 6–6 per ton.
Making a total cost of		Rs.	12– 7–6 per ton.

Note.—Lifting barge not required.

Scheme (3)—To install a new 15-ton plant at Meyun village, including buildings, etc., with a pipe line to lighthouse tanks and to gravitate to police barracks, delivery to Balfe Point by camel, also alternatively by pipe to Balfe Point.

Note.—There are no figures available as to cost of new plant. A 40-ton capacity cost about £4,750 in 1928 and assuming that a 15 ton will be cheaper, we are basing cost of plant as £5,500, including erection of same.

(1) Plant .. .. say	Rs. 74,000		
Depreciation, 5 per cent.	Rs. 3,700		
Fuel	Rs. 7,300		
Wages, etc.	Rs. 26,400		
	Rs. 37,400		or Rs. 6–13–0 per ton.
(2) It will be necessary to buy a lifting barge to get the new plant ashore. This will be a capital charge and the barge will not be necessary and may be sold after the plant is installed. The probable loss on this barge may be taken as Rs. 5,000/–.			
Cost of barge .. .. say	Rs. 6,000		
Recovered by re-sale	,, 1,000		
Loss	Rs. 5,000		
Cover this cost over 20 years..			or say Rs. 0– 0–9 per ton.
(3) Cost of pipe line to lighthouse tanks and pipe to gravitate to Residency, also tanks at lighthouse.			
2 × 20 ton tanks	Rs. 3,000– 0–0		
13,100 ft. 2-in. pipe pipeline	Rs. 13,100– 0–0		
	Rs. 16,100– 0–0		
Depreciation at 5 per cent.	,, 805– 0–0		Rs. 0– 2–4 per ton.
(4) Delivery by camel to Balfe Point from police Barracks, at 10 ans. per 100 gls.			say Rs. 1– 6–6 per ton.
(4A) Continue pipe line from Residency to Balfe Point Lighthouse.			
Say 9,120 ft. of 1-in. pipe	Rs. 4,560		
Depreciation at 5 per cent.	Rs. 228		Rs. 0– 0–8 per ton.

Note.—(*a*) As there will only be about 40 to 50 gallons per day to be delivered to Balfe Point, it hardly seems feasible that any contractor will maintain a camel and tanks for this small delivery and I would recommend the 1 in. pipeline.

Note.—(*b*) The above estimate for pipeline includes all fittings and trenching, and laying same.

Note.—(*c*) As there is no accommodation for the engineer at Meyun, I should recommend that one of the Perim Coal Company bungalows be allotted to the engineer, and a car provided for him. This car could also be used for meeting the fortnightly mail planes, police reliefs, etc.

A small Ford 8 h.p. could be bought for say £150 and written off in 5 years. With petrol, oil, etc., this charge could be worked out at .. .. Rs. 0– 4–0 per ton.

Therefore, with pipeline, delivery, and a car for the engineer, the cost of water in this scheme would be .. .. .. Total Rs. 7– 4–9 per ton.

APPENDIX II.

Estimated Receipts from Sale of Water.

At present.			
Lighthouse and police at Rs. 4–8–0 per 100 gallons			Rs. 7,100 p.a.
After proposed reduction.			,, 6,000 p.a.
Village at Rs. 2/5/– per 100 gallons			,, 5,550 ,,
On reduced figures			Rs. 11,550 p.a.
On existing figures			Rs. 12,650 p.a.
Lighthouses and police	158,500 gallons p.a.		
	268,800 ,, ,,		
	427,300 ,, ,,		
	or 1,910 tons at		Rs. 7/5/–
	= Approx.		,, 14,000
	Less receipts as above		,, 11,550
	Estimated Loss		Rs. 2,450 p.a.

Monthly production : Approximately 160 tons.

APPENDIX III.

Medical Services.

Staff.			
One S.M.S. Officer, Pay Rs. 60–7–200.			
Average cost p.m.		Rs. 135	
Local allowance		,, 200	
Duty allowance		,, 50	
		Rs. 385	Rs. 4,620 p.a.
One compounder, pay Rs. 25–2–75.			
Average cost p.m.		Rs. 55	
Local allowance		,, 30	
		Rs. 85	,, 1,020 ,,
One sweeper at Rs. 25 p.m.			,, 300 ,,
One orderly at Rs. 20 p.m.			,, 240 ,,
			Rs. 6,180 p.a.

Supplies and Sundries.

Annual clothing grant	Rs. 75 p.a.
Petty supplies and sundries	,, 125 ,,
Indigenous patients	,, 75 ,,
Medicines	,, 250 ,,
Office contingencies	,, 50 ,,
Medical comforts	,, 250 ,,
	Rs. 825 p.a.

Total, Rs. 7,005.

Capital Expenditure.

Instruments, appliances, furniture, dead stock, etc.	Rs. 2,500*

* This estimate is for new stock, but it is possible that they may be taken over by mutual agreement from the Perim Coal Company.

Note.—Accommodation could be provided for the S.M.S. Officer and the compounder in the existing Quarantine Hospital building, which is the property of Government.

APPENDIX IV.

Cost of lighting and buoying harbour	Rs. 1,750 p.a.
Upkeep of launch, fuel oil, crew, repairs, etc.	
Rs. 330 a month—	
Rs. 3,960 a year, or	Rs. 4,000 ,,
	Rs. 5,750 ,,
Pilot	Rs. 9,000 p.a.
Capital cost of pilot's launch	Rs. 34,000

APPENDIX V.

I.—Maintenance of 2 houses for Engineer and Government Agent	Rs. 400 p.a.
One Khansamah, who should be able to cook, at Rs. 45 p.m.	,, 540 ,,
One sweeper at Rs. 15 p.m.	,, 180 ,,
	Rs. 1,120 p.a.
II.—Maintenance of cutter	Rs. 150 p.a.
Crew of cutter—	
1 serang at Rs. 25 p.m.	,, 300 ,,
6 khalassis at Rs. 20 p.m.	,, 1,440 ,,
	Rs. 1,890 p.a.

Note.—Item II will not be a fresh charge as the cutter is already maintained by Government and is manned by the seven harbour policemen, who could be re-employed for this purpose when the harbour police are abolished as proposed in paragraph 24.

78016/35 [No. 13]. No. 112.

Mr. H. A. F. RUMBOLD (India Office)

to

Mr. H. R. COWELL (Colonial Office).

Dear Cowell, India Office, S.W.1, 23rd December, 1935.

With reference to your letter of the 16th October* and connected correspondence about the Perim Coal Company's lease, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter to Seal in regard to the point raised by Reilly in paragraph 11 of his letter to the Government of India dated the 16th November†. You will no doubt agree that it is desirable to clear up this point in the first place.

2. When this has been done, and when we have had the Government of India's views if any, it would seem that the next step will be to arrange an informal meeting with the Coal Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company so that we can explain to the latter the extent of the services Government are prepared to maintain and obtain from them a decision as to their remaining in the island. In the light of this decision final consideration can be given to Reilly's detailed proposals.

3. I may say that the Perim Coal Company are being badgered a good deal by the Asiatic Company who are very anxious to get their future settled, so that it will be desirable to have the meeting as soon as possible. You may like to come or send someone.

4. I am sending copies of this letter to Hale and to Seal.

Yours, &c.,

H. A. F. RUMBOLD.

* No. 109. † Enclosure in No. 111.

Enclosure in No. 112.

P.Z. 8664/35.

DEAR SEAL, India Office, S.W.1, 23rd December, 1935.

I enclose a copy of some correspondence* about Perim Island with particular reference to the lighting, buoying and maintenance of Perim Harbour.

2. The Perim Coal Company who up to now performed these services have decided to vacate the island at the end of this year, and the question therefore arises whether it is necessary to maintain these services and if so what arrangements are to be made.

3. You will see that in paragraph 11 of his letter of 16th November†, Reilly states that the only valid reason for maintaining Perim Harbour at Government expense would be if it were required for national purposes. This is, of course, a point for the Admiralty to decide, and before proceeding any further with Reilly's proposals we should be glad to know the Admiralty's view. If it is to the effect that Perim Harbour is of no particular importance, it will simplify matters.

4. You may care to have the enclosed copy of a letter I am sending to Cowell on the general subject.

Yours, &c.,

H. A. F. RUMBOLD.

E. A. Seal, Esq.,
Admiralty.

D. KAMARAN QUARANTINE STATION

78027/35 [No. 1]. No. 113.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

to

THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER.

(Copy received in Colonial Office 2nd January, 1935.)

SIR, Foreign Office, S.W.1, 31st December, 1934.

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India propose as a provisional arrangement that the Kamaran Quarantine Agreement of 1926 should be renewed as from the 1st January, 1935, for an indefinite period, subject to one year's notice of denunciation by either side.

2. If the Netherlands Government are willing to renew the Agreement under the foregoing conditions, I have the honour to suggest that the present note and your reply to this effect be regarded as constituting a formal agreement for this purpose.

I have, &c.

(In the absence of the Secretary of State),

G. W. RENDEL.

Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, G.C.V.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

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* Nos. 105, 108 and 111. † Enclosure in No. 111.

THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER

to

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Copy received in Colonial Office 2nd January, 1935.)

SIR, London, 31st December, 1934.

I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government are willing that, as proposed in your note of to-day's date, the Kamaran Quarantine Agreement of 1926 should, as a provisional arrangement, be renewed as from the 1st January, 1935, for an indefinite period, subject to one year's notice of denunciation by either side.

2. The Netherlands Government agree that the present note and your note of to-day's date under reply should be regarded as constituting a formal agreement for this purpose.

I have, &c.,

R. DE MAREES VAN SWINDEREN.

The Right Honourable
Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

78027/35 [No. 9]. No. 114.

FOREIGN OFFICE

to

INDIA OFFICE.

(Copy received in Colonial Office 6th March, 1935.)

SIR, Foreign Office, S.W.1, 25th February, 1935.

With reference to correspondence ending with Foreign Office letter of the 1st January* regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Netherlands Kamaran Quarantine Agreement of 1926, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to state, for the information of Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, that he has had under consideration the question of amending the text of the Agreement in order to bring it into conformity with the practical changes agreed upon by the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands East Indies as set forth in the former Government's telegram No. 2392 of the 1st December, 1934†, a copy of which was enclosed in Mr. Silver's letter of the 3rd December to Mr. Malcolm.

2. As regards the first of the changes referred to, namely the temporary reduction of the pilgrim fee from 10 rupees to 8 rupees, Sir John Simon observes that the point is expressly covered by Article 7 of the Agreement. It will accordingly be sufficient to place the new arrangement on record in the proposed exchange of notes.

3. Sir John Simon is however unable to decide, on the information at his disposal, whether any amendment of Article 2 of the Agreement will be necessitated by the decision of the Governments of India and the Netherlands East Indies to employ the medical officers of the Quarantine Station, on the conclusion of the present pilgrim season, for 6 months only in each year. This will presumably depend in the main on whether any change in the present method of calculating the seniority of those officers is found desirable by the two Governments concerned.

4. From paragraph 1 of India Office letter of the 19th December, 1934‡, Sir John Simon observes that Sir Samuel Hoare is in correspondence with the Government of India regarding their proposal that the Kamaran Quarantine Station Fund should be relieved, either in whole or in part, of certain items of expenditure. Sir John Simon is however in some doubt whether the Government of India wish to pursue the suggestions made in their telegram No. 1226 of the 28th May, 1934 (a copy of which was enclosed in India Office letter of the 4th June§) namely (*a*) that as the advances made to meet previous deficits have been repaid, the provisions for their repayment should be deleted from the Agreement and (*b*) that the Schedule to the Agreement should be redrafted

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* *See* No. 113. † Enclosure 10 in 37927/34 [No. 28]: not printed.
‡ 37927/34 [No. 28]: not printed. § 37927/34 [No. 11]: not printed.

so as to conform as far as possible to the phraseology of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926. It is presumed that no amendment of the Agreement will be necessitated by the proposed economies in the mechanical and electrical establishments at Kamaran, of which mention is made in paragraph 4 of the Government of India's despatch of the 20th July, 1934*, to His Majesty's Consul-General at Batavia.

5. As Sir Samuel Hoare will be aware from paragraph 2 of Sir John Simon's note of the 28th December, 1934†, to the Netherlands Minister, it has been agreed that such minor modifications of the Agreement as may be proposed after its renewal shall be embodied in further exchanges of notes. I am to suggest, therefore, that, as the Government of India are in direct correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, they may, if Sir Samuel Hoare agrees, be requested to furnish revised texts (agreed, where necessary, with the Government of the Netherlands East Indies) of those articles which may be found to require amendment in connexion with the points mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

6. Copies of this letter are being sent to the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Health.

I am, &c.,

J. C. STERNDALE BENNETT.

The Under-Secretary of State,
India Office.

78027/35 [No. 19].

No. 115.

INDIA OFFICE

to

COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, India Office, S.W.1, 12th August, 1935.

With reference to correspondence ending with the memorandum from this Department of the 19th July, 1935‡, on the subject of the renewal of the Anglo-Netherlands Kamaran Quarantine Agreement of 1926, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of papers relating to the proposed further exchange of Notes with the Netherlands Minister.

I am, &c.,

R. PEEL.

Enclosure in No. 115.

INDIA OFFICE TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, 12th August, 1935.

With reference to your letter of the 25th February, 1935§, and connected correspondence relating to the renewal of the Anglo-Netherlands Kamaran Quarantine Agreement of 1926, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter received from the Government of India stating their conclusions as to the matters which need to be mentioned in the proposed further exchange of Notes with the Netherlands Minister. A copy of earlier correspondence regarding a proposal that the Kamaran Quarantine Station Fund should be relieved, either in whole or in part, of certain items of expenditure, to which reference is made in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's present letter, is also enclosed||.

2. It will be observed that, for the reasons stated in their letter, the Government of India no longer wish to pursue any of the suggestions previously made which would have necessitated amendment of the agreement, and that they consider that it will be sufficient if the proposed further exchange of Notes is confined to placing on record (*a*) the temporary reduction of the pilgrim dues from 10 rupees to 8 rupees which was

* Enclosure 2 in 37927/34 [No. 18]: not printed.
† Enclosure 2 in covering note to No. 113: not printed.
‡ No. 78027/35 [No. 18]: not printed. § No. 114. || Not printed.

brought into force with effect from the last pilgrim season, and (*b*) the new arrangement agreed to between the Government of India and the Netherlands East Indies Government for the employment of the Indian and Dutch medical officers in future on a seasonal basis.

3. The Marquess of Zetland accepts the conclusions reached by the Government of India and he would be glad if, subject to the concurrence of Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, arrangements could be made for an exchange of Notes with the Netherlands Minister on the above lines.

4. A copy of this letter, with its enclosures, is being sent also to the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Health.

I am, &c.,

R. PEEL

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO INDIA OFFICE.

Department of Education, Health and Lands. Simla, the 12th July, 1935.

Kamaran Quarantine Station—Anglo-Netherlands Agreement.

SIR,

In continuation of this Department Express Letter dated the 31st May, 1935*, I am directed to say that after further consideration of the question whether the text of the Anglo-Netherlands Agreement of 1926 regarding Kamaran needs to be amended, the Government of India have arrived at the following conclusions:—

(*a*) As pointed out in paragraph 2 of the Foreign Office letter dated the 25th February, 1935†, a copy of which was received with the India Office letter dated the 12th March, 1935, the temporary reduction of pilgrim dues from 10 rupees to 8 rupees, which was brought into force with effect from the last pilgrim season, is expressly covered by Article 7 of the Agreement and does not involve any amendment of it. It will accordingly be sufficient to place the new arrangement on record in the proposed exchange of notes.

(*b*) As regards the medical officers referred to in Article 2 of the Agreement, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, that they should in future be employed during the pilgrim season only. The Government of India do not propose to suggest that the method laid down in that Article for determining the relative seniority of these two officers should in any way be altered. They, therefore, consider that the Article is capable of being applied to the new system of seasonal appointments and that it would be sufficient if the change from perennial to seasonal appointments is brought on record in the proposed exchange of Notes.

(*c*) In this Department telegram No. 1226, dated the 28th May, 1934‡, it was suggested (1) that the provision relating to the repayment of the advances made to meet deficits incurred in the administration of the Quarantine Station up to the 31st March, 1922, would have to be omitted as such advances had been repaid, and (2) that the schedule to the agreement might have to be redrafted so as to conform, as far as possible, to the phraseology of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926. These suggestions were linked up with the proposal that the Agreement of 1926, which was due to expire on the 31st December, 1934, should be replaced by a New Agreement for a further period of 8 years. The Government of India do not now desire to pursue them, as the question of replacing the Agreement of 1926 by a new instrument has been postponed pending the settlement of the question of the transfer of the administration of Aden and Kamaran to His Majesty's Government.

(*d*) The question of effecting economies in the mechanical and electrical establishments at Kamaran, reference to which is made in the last sentence of paragraph 4 of the Foreign Office letter dated the 25th February, 1935, is still under consideration. The economies, if any, which may eventually be decided upon, will not, however, necessitate an amendment of the Agreement.

(*e*) The question of omitting Article 12 of the Agreement has also been dropped in view of what is stated in paragraph 3 below.

2. It will thus be observed that there are now no proposals for the amendment of the Agreement of 1926, and that it is unnecessary to make any reference on the subject to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. I am to request that, if His Majesty's Secretary of State for India agrees, the Foreign Office may be informed accordingly.

3. With reference to the India Office letter dated the 7th December, 1934†, I am to forward for information copies of three statements showing the annual receipts and expenditure of the Civil Administration of Kamaran during the years 1930–34 and to say that, in view of the general services rendered by the Civil Administration to the Quarantine Station and its employees and in consideration of the fact that since 1931 the annual expenditure of the Civil Administration has exceeded the annual income, including the subsidy of Rs.10,000/- per annum received by it from the Quarantine Station Fund, the Government of India do not desire to press their proposal that the subsidy should be discontinued either in whole or in part. They have also now come to the

* Enclosure in 78027/35 [No. 16]: not printed. † No. 114.
‡ Enclosure 2 in 37927/34 [No. 11]: not printed.
§ Enclosure 4 in No. 78027/35 [No. 19]: enclosure not printed.

conclusion that the salaries of the Secretary, clerk, and peons, on the staff of the Directorate should continue to be met from the Quarantine Station Fund, as the latest information received from the Civil Administrator indicates that they devote practically the whole of their time to work connected with the Quarantine Station. As regards the salary of the Director and Civil Administrator they still hold the view that as a matter of principle, this expenditure should not be debited wholly to the Quarantine Station Fund and that a part of it should be borne by the Civil Administration. They do not, however, wish to pursue this question, as a proposal to reduce the pay of the post is under consideration in consultation with the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. The proposal is to fix the pay of Captain Wickham's successor at Rs.525–25–900 in addition to pension or unemployment pay to which the selected officer may be entitled. If it is sanctioned, the Quarantine Station Fund will have automatically received some relief.

I have, &c.,

RAM CHANDRA,

Joint Secretary.

STATEMENT "A."

Statement showing the gross receipts and expenditure of the Kamaran Civil Administration annually during the five years ending 31st December, 1934.

Year.	*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1930	48,557	32,365
1931	33,758	38,404
1932	25,583	28,129
1933	25,136	28,231
1934	28,606	29,024
Total ..	Rs.161,640	Rs.156,153

Kamaran, 15th April, 1935.

STATEMENT " B."

Statement showing the details of the receipts of the Kamaran Civil Administration annually during the five years ending 31st December, 1934.

Detailed Heads.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court Revenue, etc.	768	409	261	329	654
Customs Revenue, etc.	1,439	1,254	1,048	791	955
Municipality, etc.	3,061	2,226	2,010	2,729	2,845
Port Dues, etc.	33,289	19,322	12,264	11,251	11,026
Subsidy	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Refunds, etc.	—	547	—	36	181
Interest	—	—	—	—	2,945
Total	Rs.48,557	33,758	25,583	25,136	28,606

Kamaran, 15th April, 1935. Kamaran Sub-Treasury.

STATEMENT " C."

Statement showing the details of expenditure of the Kamaran Civil Administration annually during the five years ending 31st December, 1934.

Detailed Heads.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments	18,206	18,297	18,618	18,911	19,460
Pensions (Gratuity)	420	—	. .	—	—
Allowances	960	900	863	938	2,258
Supplies and Services	3,336	8,506	1,164	1,368	513
Contingencies	9,443	10,701	7,484	7,014	6,643
Miscellaneous Adv.	—	—	—	—	150
Total ..	Rs.32,365	38,404	28,129	28,231	29,024

Kamaran, 15th April, 1935. Kamaran Sub-Treasury.

(C21835) 40 7/36